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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

To the *INHABITANTS of* PENNSYLVANIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE hitherto contented myself with being a peaceable Member of Civil Society, without giving you or myself any considerable Trouble about political Affairs; I shall therefore hope for your Indulgence, while, alarm'd with our Danger, and oppressed with the most gloomy Apprehensions from the present State of the Publick Affairs, I take the Liberty of laying before you such Considerations as tend to rouze you up from the Lethargy which seems every where to prevail amongst us, that we may save ourselves, and our Children, from that Ruin and Destruction which has already begun to lay waste our Borders, and which, if not speedily prevented, will spread Horror, Distress and Desolation, throughout the Land. --I intend, in what I have to say, carefully to avoid giving just Cause of Offence to any, and I hope none will take Offence where none is design'd.---In order to put Things in such a Light as will awaken us to a Sense of our Duty, it will be necessary to consider *what Aspect the present State of the Publick Affairs bears*, both on our *political* and our *religious Interests*. With Regard to the former, we should do well to remember that the *French* have long meditated our Ruin:---That what they are now doing on our Frontiers, is in Consequence of a Scheme laid above fifty Years ago for universal Empire in *North-America*:---That tho' they are not at present so numerous in this Part of the World as the *English*, yet, in *Europe*, their Numbers, their Power, makes the Nations around them tremble: That it would be a small Matter for the King of *France* to send Ten or Fifteen Thousand Men to *America*, in order to accomplish so grand a Design, as adding an Empire to his Kingdom, which is ten Times as large as all he possesses in *Europe*; nor can we suppose they are ignorant that the present is the Time to strike an effectual Blow, when our *Indians* are wavering, and afraid to assist us, and theirs are more firmly attach'd to them, by their late Victory over the *Virginians*, and while our Colonies are in a disunited State, and will neither exert their Power separately by themselves, or in Conjunction with one another.----Let us, my Friends (at least for once) when our All is at Stake, divest ourselves of Prejudice and Party Views, and with that Seriousness and Attention which the Importance of the Case requires, consider the Particulars abovementioned, and then let us say, what will be the Consequence of these Things, if timely Care is not taken to prevent the impending Stroke.

Is it not natural and reasonable to suppose, that the *French* will establish themselves all along the Back Parts of our Colonies, quite from *Canada* to the Mouth of the *Mississippi*. The Forts they have built, and still are building, will afford a Shelter to their Settlers on any sudden Attack. In a little Time they will raise Provisions enough for their Support; their marrying and living among the *Indians*, and using all imaginable Means to gain them to their Interest, will soon unite the numerous *Indian* Nations to them; this will be such an Addition to their Force, as will enable them not only to withstand any Attacks from the *English*, but also put it in their Power to attack us in such a Manner as will greatly distress us. The Inhabitants on our Frontiers must abandon their Settlements, which will soon be possessed by the *French*, and their *Indians*.---Our *Indians* must for their own Safety join the strongest Party, and then they are prepared to accomplish our Destruction.---In this dreadful Situation what can we do? We must choose either to submit to the *French*, and become the Vassals of their Grand Monarch, or die a barbarous and cruel Death, by the Hands of their savage Allies.---But if we consider the Affair in a religious View, it increases the Horrors of the Scene beyond Expression. Can we whose Ancestors left their native, their beloved Lands, and fled to the *American* Desarts, to seek a Shelter from ecclesiastick Tyranny, and enjoy unmolested the invaluable Privilege of worshipping God according to the Dictates of their Consciences; can we, I say, endure the Thought of having our Children enslaved by the Church of *Rome*, and forced, contrary to the Light of their Minds, either to comply with all its idolatrous Superstitions, or fall a Sacrifice to the cruel and bloody Zeal of bigotted Priests, and their blinded Followers, who think they do God good Service by cutting off such as they call Hereticks, from the Face of the Earth, and such in their Esteem are all those who are not of their Community.----

Nor will it afford us a more agreeable Prospect, to view the tender Offspring of our dear Children, whom priestly Rage has murder'd, sitting at the Feet of those inhuman Butchers, and meekly receiving, for divine Truths, all the monstrous Tenets of that antichristian Church; and how cutting the Consideration, that we ourselves should be accessory to all those intolerable Evils:---Even we, whom God has entrusted with the Guardianship of our Posterity, and who are bound, by all the Ties of Duty, and parental Tenderness, to preserve them inviolate.---The temporal, and the spiritual *Liberty* and *Happiness* of our Children, are a sacred Trust, which the supreme Ruler of the Universe hath committed to our Charge; and if we betray that Trust, we not only act a Part more unnatural and cruel than even the Brute Creation, but bring an aggravated Guilt upon ourselves.---Do not imagine, my Friends, that I am endeavouring to amuse the Ignorant with frightful Representations of Things which are never likely to happen; I speak what I verily believe will be the Case, unless some effectual Measures are seasonably taken to prevent it.---The present cruel Persecution, and Murder, of our Protestant Brethren in *France*, may shew us what we are to expect even from the mild and gentle Reign of *Lewis* their Beloved, if he once brings us into his Subjection. How many of the greatest and worthiest Men of that Kingdom, who were Members of their own Church, have of late fallen a Sacrifice to the Rage and Ambition of their Clergy? Nor must we expect to fare better, if we suffer ourselves to fall into their hands. These, my Friends and Brethren, are *serious Truths*, and ought *seriously to be consider'd*; and let us remember, that it is the Duty not only of a few, but of every One of us, to do what we can to prevent those dreadful Calamities from coming upon us and our Children. Even the tender Sex may here be of Service; Arise then ye *Deborahs*, ye Mothers in *Israel*, and save your People from Ruin; the silent, but perswasive, Oratory of your Tears, may do more to awake a thoughtless Husband to a Sense of his Danger, and his Duty, than all the gravest Arguments of Reason and Religion.---It will not do for us to sit still, and expect God to deliver us by a Miracle; we are not so holy a People as to deserve Miracles to be wrought for us; nor is it God's ordinary Method to work Miracles to save his People, when common Means will do; let us not then deceive ourselves with vain Hopes and Expectations till our Ruin is unavoidable, but let us humble ourselves before the Lord for our Iniquities; let us arise from our Lethargy; let us use the Means which God hath put in our Power; and while we are going on in the Lord's Way, we may with humble Confidence rely on him for Protection, and he will not fail those who thus put their Trust in him:---But if you will still persist in your present Insensibility, remember you have been warn'd of your Danger;---the Sword is coming, the Alarm is sounded; and if you will not hear, *you must answer for the Blood of all those who shall hereafter be slain through your Neglect*; you will have to *answer* both for the *temporal* and *spiritual Ruin of your Posterity*; and you will (at least in Part) be answerable for the Idolatries of the Heathen round about us, who ought to have been brought by our Means to the Knowledge of the one only true God, and of the Way of Salvation, by Jesus Christ.---These, my Friends, are solemn Considerations, which ought deeply to impress our Spirits, and it is truly amazing, that we have hitherto been so little affected by them. Were any other People, in the like Circumstances, to act exactly as we have done, and the surprizing Story should be told us, could we possibly believe it true, without the most incontestable Evidence; but if once convinced of it, should we not conclude, that some strange Infatuation had possessed them; and could we help dropping a Tear over such unhappy Creatures? Why then shall we continue to act so strange a Part ourselves? It is high Time for us to awake out of our Sleep; and happy will it be for us if we will, before it be too late, like *Solomon*'s prudent Men, *foresee the Evil, and hide ourselves*; and not, like his simple Ones, *pass on, and be punished*.

PHILANTHROPOS.

The SPEECH of the Honourable JAMES DE LANCEY, *Esq; His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of* New-York, *and Territories depending thereon in* America,

To the Council and General Assembly of the said Province.

Gentlemen of the Council, and General Assembly,

THE *French* Forces, in Conjunction with a Number of *Indians*, having lately attacked and defeated the *British* Troops under the Command of Colonel *Washington*, on this Side of the *Obio*, within the undoubted Limits of his Majesty's Dominions, and, as I am informed, built a Fort on the Forks of *Monongahela*; I was obliged to call you together at this Time.

It is evident, and needs no Arguments to prove, how conducive it must be to his Majesty's Service, and the general Welfare of all the Colonies, that we should be aiding and assisting to each other in Case of any Invasion. In this Situation, it is incumbent on all the Provinces to give the *Virginians* the Aid they stand in Need of. It behoves us more particularly to exert ourselves; for as we have a large and extended Frontier exposed to the *French* and their *Indians*, we cannot, with any Decency, should this Province be attacked, call upon the other Governments on the Continent, or with Reason expect Assistance from them, unless we now chearfully throw in our Contributions, to enable the *Virginians* to repel the *French*, and drive them out of the Limits of his Majesty's Dominions: This is a Point that deserves your most serious Attention.

There is another which requires it no less; and that is the defenceless State of the Province: View the Fortifications of this City, and let your own Eyes inform you, what Repairs are necessary, and what other Works wanting to strengthen and defend it: Consider how near the most populous and best Part of *Canada* is to *Albany*; how weak and unprepared for a Defence that City is; that we have not any Place of Strength above it on *Hudson's-River*, to retard an Enemy one Moment; so that they might be at our Doors, to give us the first Notice of our Danger. The Consequences that must attend the Loss of *Albany*, is a Subject more proper for your own Reflection, than for me to enlarge upon. A Place of so great Importance, ought to be well provided for its Defence in all Events: A strong Fort upon *Hudson's River*, must be a great Security to that City; as Intelligence might be sent from thence, of the Approach of an Enemy, and the Place thus enabled to hold out till a sufficient Force could be brought to its Relief; which might be soon done; and a Fort on that Quarter must also, in Time of War, be a great Check to the Enemy's Incursions towards *Schenectady*, and other Parts of the Country.

In Case of a War, we may expect great Assistance from the *Six Nations* of *Indians*: I left them in a very good Disposition at the late Treaty; but unless we put ourselves in a proper Posture of Defence, they will be unwilling to expose themselves to the Resentment of the Enemy. If we will protect them, they will be ready to fight for us. The building a Fort, and making a Settlement in the *Senecas* Country, is a Matter of great Consquence; for besides the Advantages we might draw from it, the *French* will be prevented from taking this Step, which they would have done long ago, could they have prevailed on the *Indians* to consent to it. With this View, a Tract of Land, of a good Soil, and fit for Settlements, was purchased by Lieutenant Governor *Clarke*, from the *Senecas*, the most numerous of the *Six Indian Nations*: And though a Fort was not then built, and even now, as it is a general Concern, ought to be done at a general Expence; yet as the Situation of Affairs is become more dangerous than at that Time, it is necessary to erect a Fort there, even at our own Charge; to secure a Footing at that Place; to attach that Nation to the *British* Interest, to hinder their falling into the Hands of the *French*, and to unite them more firmly with the other *Indian* Nations, in a Dependance on this Government.

It has been usual to send a Smith and some other Persons, to reside in the *Senecas* Country, to secure that Nation in their Fidelity to us: And the *Onondagoes* have desired me to order a Smith to be sent and remain among them for a Year. Services of this Nature have ever been attended with a good Effect.

In my late Conferences with the *Six Nations* at *Albany*, they complained of the pernicious Effects arising from the Use of Rum among them, and desired it might not be sold in their Castles or Countries: The *Mohawks* also requested, that the People who are settled there, might not be suffered to sell this Liquor to them: And as the Law which restrains the Sale of Rum to the *Indians* has proved ineffectual, I must recommend to you, to make such further Provision, as will fully answer that End.

It may be proper to revise the Militia-Act, to make it more effectual for the Purposes intended; and to insert a Clause, to form those who are exempted by Law, yet able to bear Arms, into Companies, to appear once a Year, and as often as the Publick Service shall require it, for the Defence of the Province; and to provide a Quantity of Arms and Accoutrements, to be lodged in the Cities of *New-York* and *Albany*, to be ready upon any Emergency.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

The present Exigency calls aloud upon you for Supplies, to assist our Fellow-Subjects of *Virginia*: The Case is much altered since I first laid before you the Encroachments of the *French*: They had then built Forts only on the Lake *Erie*, and at the Head of *Beeve River*; they have now descended this River to the *Obio*, and thence to the *Monangabela*, and have defeated his Majesty's Troops on this Side of the *Obio*; so that by these Steps it is evident, the Case has now happen'd, in which you engaged, by your Resolution of the 13th of *November* last, to make Provision for assisting any of the neighbouring Colonies to repel Force by Force; and I am perswaded, you will acquit yourselves as becomes you, by chearfully giving an ample Supply for this Service; and that you will, at the same Time, make a suitable Provision for the other Services which the Defence and Safety of the Province demand of you.

Gentlemen of the Council, and General Assembly,

The Things I have recommended to you, highly concern his Majesty's Honour, and the Interest and Safety of the Province. We may learn from the Relations published by the *French*, that they have long had a Design upon this Province: Plans have been laid for its Conquest: Schemes have been formed to attack *Albany*, and this City at the same Time; the former by a Land-Force from *Canada*, and *New-York* by a Naval Armament. They would gladly be Masters of a Country that must soon put it in their Power to reduce the *Six Nations*, and their numerous Allies, to an entire Dependance on them. By preventing this, you will go a great Length in defeating their Views to subject the whole Continent to the *French* Yoke. Let me therefore earnestly exhort you, to provide in Time for your Security; that by effectually fortifying the Province, the future Schemes or Attempts of your Enemies, may be frustrated, and rendered abortive.

When I was at *Albany*, I proposed to the Commissioners of the several Governments met there, the building Forts in proper Places, to cover the Northern Frontiers of this, and some of the neighbouring Provinces, and Forts in the *Indian* Countries, but without any Effect; they seemed so fully perswaded of the Backwardness of the several Assemblies, to come into joint and vigorous Measures, that they were unwilling to enter upon the Consideration of these Matters; and formed a Plan for a general Union of all the Colonies, to be enforced by Act of Parliament; which, together with a Representation they prepared of the State of the Colonies, I shall order to be laid before you.

Gentlemen,

I need not recommend Unanimity to you; the Matters laid before you, are of such Importance, that they will naturally lead you to unite your utmost Endeavours to bring them to a happy Conclusion. It will give me the highest Satisfaction, if, while I have the Honour of the Administration, something effectual be done to assist our Neighbours, and to strengthen and secure ourselves. You will ever find me ready to give my Assent to any Bills for his Majesty's Service, and the Good of this Country.

JAMES DE LANCEY.

City of *New-York*, 20th of *August*, 1754.

*** *The Addresses of the Council and Assembly, in Answer to the above Speech, are oblig'd to be deferr'd till next Week.*

By Captain Hamilton from London, we have the following Advices from the publick Papers, viz.

Paris A-La-Main, May 17.

THEY write from Genoa, of the 22d of last Month, that the Rebels of Corsica have convoked divers Assemblies to concert their Operations; that several Propositions have been made, one of which was to raise a large Sum by Way of Tax, for a Recompence to him or those who shall bring the Head of the Commissary-General, whom they look upon as the Promoter of the Assassination of Gaffori, for whose Death they are inconsolable, and whose Virtues they every where publish, regreting the Loss of a Chief so zealous for the Welfare and Liberty of his Country.

Petersbourgh, April 30. *Thirty-four Gallies are equipp'd for the Sea, and are to sail soon with some of the Regiments which have lately been assembled here to Revel: The whole Embarkation is to consist of Infantry.*

Constantinople, April 20. *Though all our Letters from Persia advise, that the Kingdom is racked by several contending Parties, the Grand Seignior, who is truly of a pacifick Disposition, does not seem to have any View to take Advantage of their Distress, but contents himself with taking proper Measures to secure that Part of his Frontiers which border upon Persia, where great Quantities of Powder and Ball, and other Military Stores, have been sent to supply the Magazines, in order to be provided against any unforeseen Event.*

Paris, May 16. *According to Letters from Toulouse great Agitation was observed in the Chambers of Enquiry of that Parliament. They have proposed to the Great Chamber to draw up Remonstrances to the King, and to write a most respectful Letter to his Majesty, to desire he will recal the Parliament of Paris; but we do not learn that any certain Resolution has been agreed to on that Subject.*

Algiers, April 25. We are not absolutely free from the Apprehensions of a Visit from the French Squadron that is equipping at Toulon.

The 30th of last Month M. Paraviciny, Consul of the States General, delivered to the Dey the new Passports agreed upon between this Regency and their High Mightinesses. The Dey appeared satisfied, and expressed himself in these Terms. "This is very well; your Masters of Vessels need but take Care not to fire upon our Privateers, and then there will be no Cause of Complaint, nor Occasion for Disputes. Had the French abstained from firing, they had not been exposed to the Usage they lately met with; but I thought myself obliged to act as I did, that their Masters of Ships might hereafter behave more cautiously. However, if that Nation intends to declare War against us, we shall defend ourselves." M. Paraviciny then assured the Dey, that the States General being accustomed

accuſtomed to behave with due Regard to the Powers with whom they live in Friendſhip, they had already ſtrictly charged their Maſters of Ships not to fire upon any Algerine Veſſels they may hereafter meet with, and that there was no Room to doubt but that this Order would be punctually obeyed. The Conſul likewiſe acquainted the Regency, that on Occaſion of the Renewal of the Convention relating to Paſſports, their High Mightineſſes would ſhortly ſend hither a Ship freighted with divers Preſents.

Edinburgh, May 28. Yeſterday the General Aſſembly, upon a Petition from Meſſieurs Tenant and Davis, Miniſters in New-Jerſey, appointed a Collection to be made at all the Churches through Scotland, for erecting a College for the Inſtruction of Youth there.

LONDON.

June 4. It is confidently aſſerted, that a Bill will this Seſſions be brought in to make Perjury (upon Trials of Life and Death) Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

An Extract of a Letter from Amſterdam, dated May 28.

"*The Engliſh Miniſters being ſenſible how much the Populouſneſs of the Kingdom contributes to its Richneſs and Strength, have always diſcourag'd the Embarkation of its Inhabitants to America; ſending there chiefly Germans, collected from many different Parts of that Empire, and brought down the Rhine and the Meuſe to be embark'd at Rotterdam. But this Reſource, from which they have been ſupplied for ſome Years, meets now with ſome Obſtructions, that will not be eaſily remov'd. The Regency of Cleves has at laſt refuſed to grant them a Paſſage through that Country. As ſome Merchants at Rotterdam were concern'd as Commiſſaries in enliſting and ſhipping of theſe People, they applied to the States-General, who wrote to the King of Pruſſia on this Subject; and the following is His Majeſty's Anſwer.*

High and Mighty Lords, our very dear Friends and Neighbours,

"*The friendly Letters of your High Mightineſſes, dated March* 28, *and complaining that our Chamber of War and Crown Lands in Cleves, had oppoſed the Paſſage, on the Rhine, of a great Number of Emigrants from Germany and other Countries, whom ſome Merchants in the Territories of your High Mightineſſes had enliſted to ſend to the Britiſh Colonies in America, was deliver'd to us by Count Gronſeld, your Miniſter at our Court. However deſirous we may be to give your High Mightineſſes, on every Occaſion, the moſt convincing Proofs of our true and ſincere Friendſhip, we are no leſs certainly perſwaded, that the good Senſe of your High Mightineſſes will eaſily judge, that it is impoſſible for us to look any longer with an indifferent Eye on ſuch hurtful Emigrations; ſince we know for certain, that not only a great Number of our Subjects are inveigled away, or even ſold under hand on theſe Occaſions; but that many of thoſe Coloniſts, who conſiſt partly of Vagabonds, and the Scum of the Countries they come from, behave in the moſt indecent Manner; not to mention that there are ſome infected with dangerous Diſtempers, which if they ſhould communicate to our Country of Cleves, or others, would do us a very conſiderable Prejudice. Hence it is, with great Regret, that, for the Reaſons alledged, we are unable to comply with your High Mightineſſes Deſire. But on any other Occaſion we ſhall ſhew, by our Actions, how much we have your Intereſt at Heart; and that we are always ready and diſpoſed to do your High Mightineſſes every Act of Kindneſs and Friendſhip.*"

Your High Mightineſſes good Friend and Neighbour,

FREDERICK.

F. G. Podewils. Finckenſtein.

June 6. *We have Advice from Williamſburgh in Virginia, that North Carolina has given* 9000 *l. Sterling to the Ohio Expedition, and order'd* 750 *Men to be raiſed, and directly march'd into Virginia, under Captain Innes.*

We have alſo Advice from Williamſburgh in Virginia, Feb. 18. *that at Auguſta, Robert Foyle, of that County, living at the Head of Monongahela River, a Branch of Miſſiſippi, with his Wife, and five Children, were found ſcalp'd; which was ſuppoſed to have been done by the Indians ſome Time before.*

The Amſterdam Gazette gives us the following Intelligence, dated from London, May 24. The Duke de Mirepoix, Embaſſador from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, had a Conference the 22d Inſtant with the Earl of Holderneſſe, to whom he communicated, as we are aſſured, the French Court's Anſwer to the Repreſentations made by the Earl of Albemarle. The Intent of thoſe Repreſentations was to cauſe the reſpective Commiſſaries to reſume their Negotiation about the Affairs of the two Crowns in America. It is pretended that the propoſed Convention between the Engliſh and the French Eaſt-India Companies was alſo brought on the Tapis in the ſaid Conference, and that the Earl of Holderneſſe imparted to the Duke de Mirepoix the laſt Reſolutions of the Engliſh Company on this Head; ſo that we cannot yet tell whether the Convention will take Place; but we expect full Information in this Point upon the Return of the Expreſs diſpatched to Verſailles by the French Ambaſſador.

It is reported, That a very conſiderable Fleet will be ready this Summer, as a Fleet of Obſervation.

The Advices lately received from different Parts of North America plainly prove the Deſign of the French ſhuffling theſe ſeveral Years with the Britiſh Commiſſaries at Paris: For why ſhould they bring to an Iſſue a Negotiation for ſettling the Limits between the two Crowns in America, when they intend to incroach upon ſome, and annoy all the reſt of our Colonies there? But why we ſhould ſuffer ourſelves to be ſo long amuſed by them, they can beſt tell who know where the Shoe pinches.

June 11. They write from Paris, that their Government has long been ſenſible of the Want of a good Tobacco Colony; and therefore it is at laſt judged neceſſary to make Encroachments towards Virginia, in Hopes that theſe Steps may produce an open Rupture, and then they may have a Chance of making themſelves Maſters of that Colony.---But why ſo ambitious and ſo ungrateful, ſince England lets them have Tobacco as cheap as if the Colony was in their own Hands; and therefore gives them Opportunities to ſmuggle Part of it back again upon us? This being the natural Conſequence of high Duties and Drawbacks.---What more can they wiſh for?

The Report which has prevailed for ſome Time, of his Majeſty's Intention to viſit his German Dominions this Summer, is without the leaſt Foundation.

BOSTON, Auguſt 26.

We have certain Intelligence from Baker's Town (the moſt northerly Settlement on Merrimack River, and in the Province of New-Hampſhire) that on the 16th Inſtant, as Mr. Philip Call and Son were at work in his Field, they ſaw a Number of Indians (ſuppoſed to be of the St. Francois Tribe) enter his Houſe, where his Wife was (a Woman of about 70 Years of Age) whom they haul'd out, kill'd and ſcalped before the Door, the Huſband being hid in the Buſhes was a ſorrowful Spectator of the Tragedy; the Son having made his Eſcape to Contocook, the next Engliſh Settlement, and returning with eight Men who had joined him, were way-laid, and aſſaulted by the Indians, as they were ſtanding under ſome Trees as a Shelter from a ſhower of Rain which fell at that Time: One of the Number was killed and ſcalped, and another is miſſing: It is alſo greatly feared that two other Men who were at work at a Meadow about two Miles Diſtant from Mr. Call's Houſe, have fallen into the Hands of the Indians.

NEW-YORK, September 2.

On Friday laſt his Honour the Governor, in the Preſence of the Council, and Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Colony, was pleaſed to give his Aſſent to the following Bill, viz. "An Act for paying Five Thouſand Pounds, for and towards aſſiſting the Colony of Virginia and Pennſylvania, to diſpoſſeſs the French and Indians, who have ſettled and erected Forts on his Majeſty's Lands, on the River Ohio, and Parts adjacent thereto."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Albany, to his Friend in New-York, dated Auguſt 28, 1754, *brought by an Expreſs, which arrived here laſt Saturday Night.*

SIR,

"Laſt Sunday Morning came down an Expreſs from the Carrying-place, with a Couſin of D. V. D. H. who lies there to trade. Some Indians who had been here, ſent by that young Man (I think) four Strings of Wampum, to give Notice that ſome Orandax Indians were gone to deſtroy Hoſack: Upon this Alarm, moſt, if not all the Inhabitants of Saratogue, Half-moon, Schaachkook, Tamhemick, and Hoſack, left their Habitations; many of them came into Albany, others ſtaid above, about *(a)* Barent Bratt's, Van Der Heyden's, Van Arnem's, and that Neighbourhood, for two or three Days; ſome were gone back to their Habitations, others making ready to return. This Evening came here Peter Hogg, an Inhabitant at Hoſack, who went from hence this Morning; and as he was near home, met one of the Neighbours by the Way, who had eſcaped, and told him to return with all Speed; for Hoſack was all on Fire, and ſome People killed, and others taken Priſoners: I have not yet heard the Particulars, the Man at the Time of my Writing, being with the Commiſſioners.

After writing the above, I went to Lotteridge's, and was informed, that the Commiſſioners had taken Hogg's Affidavit, which I ſuppoſe will be ſent to the Governor. I am told, he ſwore, That the young Man who met him on the Road, told him, that he had ſeen the Army, and computed them to be near 300, or more, and many Frenchmen among them. I wiſh the Aſſembly might do ſomething towards fortifying our Frontiers; I reckon that Tomorrow every Soul to the Northward of the *(b)* Patroon's, will be in Town; if they think themſelves ſafe, which I much doubt of; for if ſuch a Number of Indians ſhould, in ſeveral Parties, fall on the Town in different Places, as we are all open, I think they could deſtroy us all.

The French Indians who came here more than two Weeks ago, to make Peace and open the Path, have always told the Commiſſioners, that there was no *(c)* Danger; that the Path was now open and clear, and this Peace was not made for a ſhort Time, or during their Lives; but for ever. As I heard an Expreſs was going to New-York, I had juſt Time to write this. *I am*, &c.

(a) About 6 *Miles from Albany.*

(b) A Mile from Albany.

(c) As much Faith is to be put in the Promiſe of an Indian, as in that of a Frenchman.

Since the above we hear, that the French Army are come down as far as Kenderhook (20 Miles below Albany) where they have taken a Priſoner. 'Tis ſaid another Expreſs is hourly expected with further Particulars.

A Sloop belonging to R. Iſland (both Maſter and Sloop's Name unknown) ſtopt at Sandy-Hook laſt Thurſday, in her Way to that Iſle from the Muſquito Shore, the Captain of which informed one of our Pilots, That a few Days before he left the Shore, a Number of the Settlers from Honduras, had arrived there from the Bay, and reported to Governor Pitts, that a large Fleet from the Havannah had certainly maſter'd that Place; that a Number of Veſſels then there were taken; and that they intended, after ſecuring the Log-Wood Trade to themſelves, to extend their Enterprizes all along the Muſquetos.

Capt. Burger in 25 *Days from Jamaica, partly confirms the foregoing Account, as he ſays, that ten Days before he arrived here, he ſpoke with a Brig bound from the Muſquito Shore to Amſterdam, who had then been out four Weeks; the Captain of which told him, That two Days before he left the Shore, ſundry Inhabitants from the Bay had likewiſe arrived there, and had given the ſame Intelligence which the preceding Paragraph intimates.*

We are not certain of any New-York Veſſels being taken in the Bay, notwithſtanding the above ſudden and unexpected Intelligences: The Capts. Ramſey and Furlong are much talk'd of at the Coffee-Houſe, as they were then ſuppoſed to be in the Bay. And we are in pain for the Capts. Maſterſon, Clymer, and Creighton, all of this Port, directly bound thither.

By a Gentleman directly from Virginia, in ſeven Days, we are credibly informed, That two very eminent Perſons in that Province, had offered to raiſe 1500 *Men, in a few Days Time, in order to ſend to Ohio, if the Legiſlature would agree to the Propoſals made: And, that Governor Dinwiddie, had call'd both Council and Aſſembly together upon the Occaſion, but had come to no Determination when he left Virginia.*

Capt. Pickeman, who arrived here on Thurſday laſt from Rotterdam, but laſt from Kirkwall, in Scotland, ſays, that ſeveral Ships for Philadelphia, and Capt. Crawford for this Place, lay there, waiting for Palatines; but that few were come down, and hardly any expected: On the 16*th ult. Capt. Pickeman ſpoke with the Hull-Merchant, Capt. Griffiths, bound from hence for London, who had then been* 12 *Days out, all well.*

Saturday laſt the Revd. Mr. WHITEFIELD arrived here from Philadelphia; and yeſterday Morning at Seven a Clock he preach'd to a moderate Audience in the Preſbyterian Meeting, in this City: In the Evening of the ſame Day, at Five a Clock, he preach'd before a very crouded Audience of near 2000 *Perſons, in the ſame Place, on the latter Part of the* 12*th Verſe of the IVth Chapter of Amos. In his Application to which, we are told, he was extremely pathetick, with Regard to the Diſturbances, not only on the Frontiers of this Province, but likewiſe on thoſe of our Neighbours. And*

We are well aſſured, that moſt of the Gentlemen Clergy of this City, particularly enlarged in their Diſcourſes Yeſterday, on the ſame very important and intereſting Occaſion.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5,

ARRIVALS.

At DOVER, The Lydia, Reeve, from Philadelphia.

At CORK, The Beulah, Ritchie, and Penelope, Greenway, from Philadelphia.

At LIVERPOOL, The Allerton, Wallace, from Virginia.

At LISBON, The Endeavour, Alliſon, Martha, Pearcey, Cæſar, Boſque, and Hope, Pike, from Carolina.

At PORTSMOUTH, The------ Ratſey, from Maryland.

At DEAL, The Jane, Hyndman, from Carolina,

GRAVESEND, June 4, Paſt by, the Speedwell, Clarke, and the Hudſon Pane, from Virginia.

At JAMAICA, The Jamaica Packet, Bennet, from New-York.

We hear that Captain Stirling was to leave London for this Place about the firſt of laſt Month.

In a Jamaica Paper, of the firſt of Auguſt, we find the following Veſſels clear'd out, viz. The Molly, Stewart, and Sally, Haſelton, for Philadelphia; the Diana, Carr, and Rebecca, Bartlett, for Boſton; and the Ogle, Caldwell, for Maryland.

Captain Rankin, in eleven Weeks from Liverpool, adviſes, that the Beaver, Captain Hamilton, of and for this Port, was to ſail the next Day after him.

Yeſterday the Happy Return, Captain Mitchell, arrived here from Londonderry.

The Grizzie, Cameron, is arrived at New-Caſtle from Glaſgow. About ten Days ago he ſpoke with the Alexander, Capt. Betaugh, from Dublin, bound in here, who had then been out fourteen Weeks.

We hear that the Reverend Mr. WHITEFIELD, on his Way to New-York from this City, preach'd commonly twice a Day in the Towns he paſſed through, or to Country Congregations; and that his Hearers were very numerous, and in general much affected with what was deliver'd.

Laſt Week, on *Wedneſday* Morning, died much lamented, in the ſixteenth Year of his Age, WILLIAM THOMAS MARTIN. He was ſecond Son to the Honourable *Joſiah Martin*, Eſq; of *New-York*, and read Philoſophy in the higher Claſs of our Academy. The Death of ſuch a promiſing Youth, with a Mind carefully cultivated by all the Aids of a liberal Education, and juſt entering into Manhood, as is well obſerv'd in the *following Verſes* ſent us on the Occaſion, muſt, no Doubt, always be a moſt affecting Circumſtance to the Parents, the Inſtructors, and all tender Natures. But our Academy has been remarkably happy, in ſuſtaining ſo few Loſſes of this Kind: For ſince it was firſt open'd, this is but the ſecond Youth that has died, in more than the Space of four Years; which, among ſeveral Hundreds that have been conſtantly educating in it, is uncommon; as it has been long obſerv'd, in all the Schools and Colleges of *Europe*, that *one* out of an Hundred dies one Year with another. Our City was never known, upon the whole, ſo healthy in the Month of *Auguſt*, as this Year, nor have we ever had fewer Deaths.

VERSES, by a young Gentleman of the ACADEMY, on the Death of a hopeful Student, &c.

ALL gracious Heaven, how intricate thy Ways!
Our Minds in vain explore the mighty Maze.
The Wiſdom, Juſtice, Fitneſs of thy Plan,
In various Error loſt, we blindly ſcan!
When thy dread Arm aſſerts fair Virtue's Cauſe,
What grateful Heart exults not with Applauſe?
In humble Adoration, low we bend
When livid Deaths on hoary Guilt deſcend.
When Foes to Mankind tumble into Duſt,
Ev'n whilſt we tremble, we pronounce it juſt.
But darker Clouds ariſe when Wiſdom's Bloom,
Untimely blaſted, ſinks into the Tomb.
When Worth expires, juſt form'd for glorious Deeds,
What Eye but ſtreams? What gen'rous Breaſt but bleeds?
Too ſoon a weeping Train this Tribute paid,
Lamented Martin! *to thy gentle Shade.*
In thee, thy Tutor's *Boaſt, and* Parent's *Pride,*
The growing Patriot, Sage *and* CHRISTIAN *dy'd.*

On *Sunday* laſt in the Forenoon, a Sermon was preached in *Chriſt-Church* upon the Death of the abovementioned young Gentleman, by the Rev. Mr. *Smith*, Profeſſor of Philoſophy in the Academy of this City. The Text was theſe Words of Pſalm 42, *O my God, my Soul is caſt down within me, therefore will I remember Thee.*--- And as the Preacher ſeem'd ſenſibly touch'd with his Subject, and was known to have loved the Deceaſed, who had grown up under him for ſeveral Years, and was a Plant reared by his own Hand, the Diſcourſe had a very great Effect upon the Audience. It is now in the Preſs, by the particular Deſire and Advice of ſome who heard it, and will be publiſhed about the Middle of next Week.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Succeſs, Thomas Cartwright from Boſton.
Sloop Dove, Enoch Howard from Ditto.
Sloop Providence, John Bucklin from R. Iſland.
Brig Lark, Robert Gardner from Jamaica.
Sloop Albert and James, John Ryan from Virginia.
Sloop Dolphin, George Glaſs, from Jamaica,
Sloop Freetown, John Godfry from N. Carolina.
Ship Ann, Galley, William Hamilton from London.
Brig John and Richard, Thomas Calvert, from Barbados.
Snow George, George Rankin, from Liverpool.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Elizabeth, and Mary, Tim. Sheehan for St. Chriſtophers.
Brig Baccala, Samuel Warner, for Piſcataqua.
Schooner Hare, Samuel Rackly for Ditto.
Snow Montroſe, Daniel Graham for St. Chriſtophers.
Schooner William, Ebenezer Kent, for Boſton.
Ship Sally, Joſeph Riddle for London.
Snow Meleſent, John Cotton for Barbados.
Brig Rebecca and Mary, Daniel Rees for Jamaica.
Ship Glaſgow, Hugh Steel for Ditto.
Sloop Nancy, Alexander Sage for Antigua.
Brig Lark, Robert Gardiner for Barbados.
Snow George, Joſeph Arthur for Ditto.
Ship Molly, William Alliſon for Antigua.

CLEARED.

Brig Rebecca, Daniel England to Barbados.
Schooner Hare, Samuel Radcliff to Boſton.
Snow Montroſe, Daniel Graham to St. Chriſtophers.

Imported in the ſhip Ann-Galley, from London, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, on William Fiſhbourne's wharff, cheap for ready money or ſhort credit,

SUperfine blue, green, ſcarlet, black and cloth colour'd broadcloths, middling and low priced ditto, and drabs of all colours, ratteens, nap'd and beaver coatings, ſhag duffils, fearnoughts, blue and red nap'd bays, Yorkſhire cloths, half-thicks, ſwanſkin bays, drab kerſeys, ſhaloons, &c. 7-qr. 8 qr. 9 qr. roſe blankets, 6 qr. 7 qr. 8 qr. 9 qr. motted, red, green and blue rugs, floor and bed-ſide carpets, flannels, ſtrip'd linſeys, emboſſed ſerges and flannels, cloth colour'd and ſcarlet womens ſhort cloaks, ſingle, double and fine boil'd camblets, dorſettees, worſted damaſks, worſted checks, yard-wide florettas and ſtarrets, ſingle and double calimancoes, flower'd ruſſels, tammies, durants, check camblets, long pile black, green, crimſon and ſcarlet hair-ſhag, ſuperfine black cotton velvets, everlaſtings, alopeens, bombazeens, yard-wide ſilk checks, worſted and ſilk ſtocking breeches, hat-band crapes, black ſilk alamode, white ſarſnet, Engliſh perſians, black paduaſoys, black, blue and white rich ſattins, womens black velvets, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. and 6-qr. Manchester linen and cotton checks, cloth colour'd pillow fuſtians, white jeans, ſuperfine half-ells, cotton thickſets, ſtriped cotton hollands, ſilk and cotton gowns, Scotch linen checks, Edinburghs, dowlas, tweels, fileſias, diapers, 6 q-r. 7-qr. and 8-qr. table-cloths, a variety of Britiſh and Iriſh white linens and ſheeting, handkerchiefs, Scotch nuns thread, from No. 10 to No. 50, ſorted, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, beſt Britiſh made ſail-cloth, light ravens duck, brown and white buckrams, 3 crown fine white flaxen ſprig linens, boreſlaps, German dowlas, brown hollands, garlix, Ruſſia ſheeting, tandems, fileſias, clouting diapers, fine gulix and bag hollands, piſtol lawns, broad and narrow princes white linen, holland whited long lawns, packets of clear lawns, fileſia broad lawns, fine flowered lawns, an aſſortment of cambricks, ſingle fileſias, quarter lawns, a variety of 12 and 18 yard calicoes and chints of the neweſt patterns, china blue furniture and binding patterns for beds, printed linens, &c. nankeens, ſtriped ginghams, India paduaſoys and white ſattins, gorgoroons, China taffeties, cloth colour'd and black India perſians, border'd and flower'd bandanoes, cotton romals, lungee ſilk romals, yard, ell and 6-qr. wide muſlins, paderborns, &c. a variety of new faſhioned printed linen handkerchiefs, ſattinet, roſſetta, check lutеſtring, Italian gauze and culgee ſilk handkerchiefs, mens and womens worſted and thread ſtockings, pins, gartering, taylors ſewing thread, quality binding, cotton laces, narrow and broad pretties, boot ſtrapping, double and ſingle ſilk caps, ſilk quality, wig cawls, a variety of new faſhioned figur'd ribbons, &c. mens and boys felt hats, mens fine caſtor and womens Leghorn hats, mens and womens gloves, womens and girls mittens, lindſilk, womens damaſk ſhoes (Hoſe's make) toed clogs, childrens morocco pumps, &c. writing paper, quills, wafers, vermillion, ink powder, blank books, Highlanders and beſt Mogull playing cards, &c. long and ſhort tobacco pipes, London ſingle flint, tale wine, wheel button and brandy glaſſes of ſeveral ſizes, new faſhioned ſercheveral ſnake wine, double flint glaſſes, half pint wine and water, moulded water cups and ſaucers, and free-maſon glaſſes, china ware of ſeveral ſorts, beſt bohea and fine hyſon teas, nutmegs, mace, cloves, cinnamon, and black pepper, ſingle and double refin'd London loaf ſugar, an aſſortment of pewter, ſuch as plates, porringers, quart and pint pots, baſons, milk pots, ink-ſtandiſhes, ſoup and tea ſpoons, &c. beſt Durham flour of muſtard, ſwan, duck and pidgeon ſhot, muſket and piſtol powder, a curious collection of pictures and paintings upon glaſs, India pieces in ſheets, maps, &c. 6, 8, 10 and 20d nails, a compleat aſſortment of ſadlers wares, cutlary, iron-mongery, ſhip chandlery, &c.

N. B. Likewiſe ſome likely men ſervants, of ſundry trades, to be diſpoſed of, on board the ſhip Ann-Galley, at Hamilton's wharff. Enquire of Capt. Hamilton, or the ſaid Alexander Hamilton.

To be SOLD, by

EDWARD DOWERS,

At his house in Chestnut-street, between Second and Front-street,

CHOICE muscovado sugar, matts and carpets for floors, sweet oil, olives, capers, and anchovies.

Just imported from London, in the Ann Galley, William Hamilton commander, and to be sold for ready money, or short credit, by

JAMES YOUNG,

At his store in Water-street, under Mr. Charles Stedman's house,

A NEAT assortment of European and India goods, consisting of calicoes, chints, muslins, cambricks, long lawns, clear lawns in pieces and patches, all sorts of German linens, Russia sheeting, clouting diaper, damask clouting, tablecloths of all sorts, variety of Manchester cotton and linen checks, Scots checks, bed-ticks, canvas and ozenbrigs, China taffeties, Persians, silk and linen handkerchiefs, sewing silk, middling and coarse broadcloths, worsted damasks, shaloons, tammies, durants, cambblets, men and womens worsted cotton and thread stockings, men and womens lambskin gloves and mitts, ditto kid, and other haberdashery, blankets and rugs, and other sorts of goods, proper for the season, good bohea tea, pepper, &c.

Just imported in the Ann Galley, William Hamilton commander, from London, and to be sold by

JAMES TROTTER,

Very cheap for ready money, or short credit, at his store in Front-street, near Market-street,

OZenbrigs, Irish sheeting, 7 eights and yard wide linen, diaper, tweeling, silesias, dowlas, cambricks, long and clear lawns, Persians, taffeties, bandanoes, romals, felt and castor hats, Leghorn hats, superfine and coarse broadcloths, shaloons, camblets, florettas, striped and plain calimancoes, durants, rugge, blankets; with a variety of linen and cotton checks, ribbons, womens short cloaks, pewter, &c. and other goods, fit for the season.

Just imported in the Ann Galley, capt. Hamilton, from London, and to be sold cheap for ready money, or short credit, by

JOHN WALLACE,

At his store in Chestnut-street, between Second and Front-streets,

SUPERFINE, middling and coarse broadcloths, in whole pieces or suits, halfthicks, bearskins, freezes, drab and Devonshire kerseys, worsted and hair shaggs, red and white flannels, imbossed serges, linseys, broad and narrow shalloons, pruneilocs, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 quarter blankets, blue, green and matted ruggs, blue and striped duffils, bed quilts, superfine boiled and common camblets, taberets, silk and plain camblettees, allopeens, tammies, durants, poplins, single and double worsted damasks, duroys, callimancoes, corded and cross barr'd stuffs, floretta's, cullodines, silk Venetians, fustians, white jeans, silk and hair grazets, womens short cloaks, blush, black, striped and light colour'd persians, black blue, cloth and light colour'd India and English taffeties, grograms, black velvet, cotton velvet shapes, broad and narrow paduasoy, sattin and taffety ribbons, figur'd ribbons, silk firrets, broad and narrow worsted and silk quality binding, cotton, firret and silk laces, black lace, white edging, white, black, light, cloth and crow colour'd sewing silk, silk, cotton, and worsted double and single caps, bobbins, pins, Manchester, Holland, French and diaper tapes, Scotch letter'd scarlet and diaper gartering, nonsopretties, men and womens gloves, Scotch and colour'd threads, men and womens thread, cotton, silk and worsted hose, childrens spotted hose, muffatees, mohair, cord, silk and hair twist, scarf death head buttons, double gilt metal buttons, wire and mould shirt buttons, buckrams, glaz'd linens, a large assortment of chints and callicoes, bed pattern callicoes, printed cottons, bordered bandanoe and culgee handkerchiefs, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, long, broad, pistol and clear lawns, cambricks in pieces or patches, German and Scotch oznabrigs, white and brown boreflaps, yard, 3 quarter, 7 eights and 6quarter wide checks, Scotch and Irish linens, single and double silesias, yard and 7 eight wide garlix, bagg, gulix, tandem and Scotch Hollands, hooping linen, brown linen and Holland, dowlas, princes linen, hempen and flaxen Russia linen and diaper, white Hessen, white and brown Russia sheeting, Irish sheeting, jaquinet muslin, 6 quarter cossaes, oringals, muslin neckcloths, cambrick bettelees, English and Scotch sail duck, mens and boys felt and castor hats, wool-cards, pewter, great variety of pictures painted on glass, maps, writing-paper, stationary and cutlary ware, buckles, sleeve buttons, diaper and damask, table linen in setts, 8 and 10 quarter table cloths, clouting diaper, Russia huggaback, floor and bed side carpets, tickings, horse-whips, knit worsted waistcoats and breeches, a curious diagonal mirrour, with pictures suitable for it, and a neat assortment of china, &c. &c. &c.

T. b. c. t. f.

Just imported in the Rachel, Capt. Joy, and the Ann-Galley, Capt. Hamilton, from London, and to be sold, cheap, by

HILLBORN and JONES,

At their store in Water-street, near Arch-street, and opposite the Jersey Ferry-house,

OZenbrigs, 7-eights dowlas, 3-qr. and 7-eights garlix, princes linen, 10 & 11 nail, 3-qr. and 7-8ths linen checks, 3-qr. 7-eights, yard-wide, yard and 3-eights and 6 qr. cotton ditto, 7-eights and yard-wide Irish linen, fine Irish sheeting, pistol lawns, single and double silesias, kentings, yard-wide clear lawns, in pieces and patches, cambrick, in pieces and patches, napkening diaper and damask, clouting diaper, 6-qr. and 8-qr. diaper table-cloths, 8-qr. and 9-qr. damask ditto, starrets, narrow hollands, striped cotton hollands, cotton gown patterns, ermitted and sattin striped ditto, silk and cotton, and striped and plain, munec ditto, silk gingham, white India jeans, dy'd jeans, pillow fustian, figur'd diaper, velvet shapes, Nuns and Scots threads, brown and colour'd ditto, calicoes, bed-pattern ditto, culgee handkerchiefs, new romals, secktersoy ditto, bordered and spotted bandanoes, lungee romals, barnagon ditto, Scots linen handkerchiefs, silk and cotton, and cotton romals, half yard and ell-wide persians, China and English black taffeties, grograms, silk caps, camblettees, plain and striped camblets, worsted damask, corded and Venetian poplins, misinets, calimancoes, check'd barley corns, durants, tammies, shaloons, buttons and mohair, mens and womens wove and knit worsted hose, knit patterns for waistcoats and breeches, buckrams, mens and womens white and colour'd gloves, shirt buttons, silk ferrit, cotton and thread laces, 4d and 6d ferrits, black ribbons, nonsopretties, mens cotton caps, cotton and linen tapes, cloth, light, crow colour'd, and white sewing silk, spelling-books, ink-powder, pins, needles, snuff and tobacco boxes, pocket books, sealing wax, wafers, writing paper, mens and womens thimbles, coat and waistcoat buttons, sleeve buttons, knee and shoe buckles, horn and ivory combs, knitting needles, pewter tea-pots, hard and common pewter, writing slates and pencils, flour of mustard, Hungary water, setts of desk furniture compleat, boxes of single flint glass, frying pans, 10 and 20d nails, stock locks, brass, nob'd and drawback locks, rimmed and plate closet locks, chest, box and drawer locks, black, splinter and brass pad-locks, H, and HL hinges, chisels and gouges, iron compasses, steel-point ditto, hand vizes, box-rules, gimblets, tap-borers, bright and black augers, wood screws, clout and trunk nails, sprigs, carpenters and shoemakers hammers, pinchers, brass and iron ferril awl hafts, awl blades, jacks, masheen table knives and forks, pistol cap'd and cutteau knives, pen knives, shears, sciffars, razors, brass and leather ink pots, brass curtain rings, files and rasps of sundry sorts, boxirons, fish-hooks, fishing-lines, iron and brass ball candlesticks, wool-cards, sadlery, allom, brimstone, Spanish white pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, mace, silver watches, and sundry other things.

Tbstf.

Imported in the last Ships from London and Bristol, and to be sold by

JOHN TAYLOR,

At his store in Water-street, opposite Carpenter's Wharff,

OZNABRIGS, brown and white buckrams, princes linens, calicoes, addaties, cossaes, mulmuls, English and India black taffeties, ditto striped and colours, cotton romals, secktersoys, new silk romals, lungee romals, spotted and flower'd borderd bandanoes, 3 quarter and 7 eight wide China handkerchiefs, India damasks, tapsels, cherryderriet, dysookseys, nillaes, sosees, Persians, fring'd diaper table-cloths, 8 quarter and 10 quarter damask ditto, pistol and long lawns, cambricks in pieces and patches, ferrets, galoons, silk laces, bobbins, diaper and Holland tapes, nonsopretties, white alopeens for linings, superfine black and scarlet worsted and silk patterns for breeches, Holman's ink-powder, Scotch threads, figur'd ribbons, black, blue, scarlet, pink and cloth colour'd paduasoy and double taffety ditto, white sattin ditto, cloth, crow, and light colour'd best baladine sewing silk, single and double silk caps, dandrif combs, pins, best Weston's Scotch snuff, rappee ditto, colour'd threads, poplins, broad and narrow quality bindings, garterings, writing-paper, Devonshire kerseys, striped duffields, pennistones, green, blue and spotted ruggs, bed ticken, German serges, broad and narrow, blue, brown, drab, olive and grey shalloons, superfine antiloons, long ells, camblets, camblettees, scarlet flannels, imboss'd serges, blue, green, black, and scarlet durants, ditto callimancoes, tammies, best death head buttons and twist to ditto, superfine black, blue, claret, snuff colour'd and drab Spanish broadcloths, blue and red half thicks, worsted damasks, starrets, anvils, Vizes, beakirons, pistol cap knives, stag, seal and other penknives, flat, half round, 3 square, cant, and 4 square bastard and common cut files, socket, scribing and heading chisels for carpenters, short and long formers, paring and mortoise chisels for Joiners, engraw'd and plain fenc'd pan gun locks, tapborers, HV gimblets, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 inch HL hinges, sledges and hammers, horse traces, back bands, China dishes, plates, enamell'd tea and coffee cups and saucers, bowls, &c. &c. &c.

To be LETT, for five years,

A PLANTATION, in Newtown township, Gloucester county, containing between four and five hundred acres of land; about sixty whereof good mowing meadow; and 100 acres more of good clay land, fit for wheat, clear'd. There is a good brick dwelling-house and kitchen on the place, also a good barn, stable, and a large cow-house, fram'd and shingled. It is very convenient for Philadelphia market, being on Newtown Creek, and five miles from the city. There is likewise a good orchard, of about eight acres, on it; a good draw-well close by the house; and in general the land well water'd and timber'd, and under good fence. For the terms, apply to Hannah and Jacob Albertson, execut. to the estate of the late William Albertson deceased.

N. B. A parcel of mares and colts to be disposed of any time this Fall by said Hannah Albertson. ⊕

JOHN BAYLY,

Of Philadelphia, Goldsmith, being about to go to London in a short time,

DESires all persons that are indebted to him speedily to pay the same: And those who have demands against him, to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid.

N. B. Said Bayly has two good saddle or chair horses to dispose of, and will give twelve months credit, if requir'd, for the same.

For LISBON,

The SNOW SUSIE,

JAMES KING *Commander;*

Will sail with all possible expedition, having great part of her cargoe already engaged. For freight or passage apply to William Grant, or said master on board, at Mr. Buckridge Sims's wharff.

Said Grant has a choice parcel of Fyall wines in pipes and quarter casks, imported in said snow, and in other vessels; a variety of European and India goods, suitable for the season, to be sold cheap for cash, or short credit. He once more requests those that are indebted to him above six months, to make speedy payment.

JOHN HICKEY,

Late of the city of Dublin Linen-stamper and Dyer,

STamps two blues in the same manner that it is done in the cities of London and Dublin; dyes thread and cotton for fifteen pence per pound, skins or breeches for eighteen pence each; scours and cleans clothes for two shillings a coat; also dyes wool for eightpence per pound, and all sorts of cloth colours in a reasonable manner; likewise hat linings dy'd and glaiz'd. Said Hickey has also provided himself with an engine for glaizing chints or calicoes, &c. and engages his work to stand good, and wear as well as English colours, and will oblige his customers in the most expeditious manner.

N. B. Said Hickey lives opposite to Mr. Stretch's watch-maker, at the corner of Chestnut-street, in Second-street. ⊕

Imported in the Ann Galley from London, and to be sold by

WILLIAM CHANCELLOR,

At the sign of the Pestle and Mortar, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting-house, in Market-street (where practitioners in town and country may be supplied at a reasonable rate)

A VERY large assortment of drugs and medicines; likewise Bostock's and Godfrey's cordial, Bateman's drops, Daffy's and Stoughton's elixir, Turlington's balsam, British oil, and genuine Florence oil, in flasks; Hungary and lavender water, sago, sponges, lacquer and varnish, brimstone in rolls and flour, best Jesuits bark, shavings of hartshorn, nipple glasses, tinfoil, apothecaries scales and weights, pipes, double white flint bottles, from two quarts to four ounces, with ground stoppers, ointment, syrup, and pill pots, vials, and vial corks, pill boxes, gallipots, &c.

N. B. Masters of vessels, not carrying surgeons, may be supplied with a medicine box, and proper directions.

Just imported from London, in the Ann Galley, capt. Hamilton, and to be sold by

JOSEPH STEVENS,

At his shop, opposite the white stays, in Arch-street, the following goods, viz.

GAUZE hats and fans, cut out with a pen-knife, in the newest fashion, ladies stomachers and work bags, embroider'd waistcoats, fine India pictures, a check'd cat gut suit of lady's linen, a fine suit of lady's bloon, a bloon suit with ribbons, a bloon suit with purple, ditto with blue, a suit of fine French gauze, a pair of ruffles and tucker, gauze caps, fine ribbons, gauze shades, robings and facings, shoes of different sorts, views of London, Holland, and gentlemens seats, prints of Indian chiefs, gold and silver lace, and ready made clothes, sold at reasonable rates. ¶

For NORTH-CAROLINA directly,

The Brigantine

SALLY,

CHARLES DINGEE,

Master:

Will sail in two weeks. For freight or passage, apply to Francis Holton, living near the *Swedish* Church, or to said master on board at Wharton's Wharff. ⊕

A LIKELY handy English servant man's time, who has between three and four years to serve, and is a cutler by trade, fit for town or country business, to be disposed off by Thomas Byles, in Market-street; who has a large variety of new pewter to sell, and buys old pewter.

WILLIAM SANDWITH

IS removed from his house in Chestnut-street, to the south-side of Arch street, within three or four doors from the corner of Front-street, next door to William Parr; where he continues to sell soap and candles as usual, by wholesale or retail.

N. B. Also to be sold by said Sandwith, an assortment of stock locks, chamber and closet locks, and padlocks; with sundry sorts of hinges, woolcombs, parchment by the roll, or in smaller parcels, and Muscovado sugar, cheap for ready money or short credit. ¶

RUN away from Robert Bradshaw, of Derry township, in Lancaster county, on the 18th of July last, a servant woman, nam'd Mary Smith, between 17 and 18 years of age, and big with child, when she absented herself from said Bradshaw. It is supposed she will change her name; she is a bold looking girl, of a brown complexion: Had on when she went away, a blue calimancoe gown, the body lin'd with linen, a black quilted serge petticoat, a blue and white linsey bed gown, and a blue and white silk handkerchief. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures her in any goal, so as her master may have her again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

ROBERT BRADSHAW.

N. B. She is this country born.

RUN away, on the first of this instant September, from on board a vessel in North-East River, Cecil county, Maryland, a servant man, belonging to the subscriber, nam'd William Webb, born in the West of England; he is a short spare fellow, of a thin visage, swarthy complexion, wears a worsted cap, is in sailor's habit, as he professes that business, and has been most of his time employ'd by water. He loves liquor, and will be remarkably drunk if he can get it. His Apparel I cannot well describe, tho' I believe he has on or with him, a blue fearnothing pea jacket, coarse shirts and trowsers, old shoes, and new felt hat, given him the day before he went off. He has several papers, which he took out of the skipper's chest, whose name is James Barnes, by which name it is supposed he will try to pass. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any goal in Maryland or Pennsylvania, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, besides what the law allows, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by JAMES BAXTER. ⊕

STRAY'D from the Commons of Philadelphia, the fifth of July last, from Rudolph Fiell, living on George Emlen's place, near George Harkness's tavern, a browniish colour'd cow, with a white spot on her near shoulder, one on her near side, and one on the near flank; she has likewise a white spot on her off side, and one on her off flank, with many other white marks. Whoever takes up and secures said cow, so as her owner may have her again, shall have Ten Shillings reward, paid by me

RUDOLPH FIELL. ⊕

To be sold at publick vendue, at the London Coffee-house, on Tuesday, the first of October next,

TWO tenements, one of brick, the other of wood, and lot of land, on the south-side of Cedar-street, being the South-street in Philadelphia; in breadth on said street 50 feet, and at the south end 70 feet; and in depth 300 feet; with a wooden kitchen, an excellent well, extraordinary pleasant peach and other fruit trees, delightfully situated for pleasure, and commodious for a butcher or dairy-man; subject to a rent of thirty shillings sterling per annum. The sale to begin exactly at four in the afternoon, by Henry Dalton, now in the possession of the premises. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situated on Oldman's Creek, in the township of Greenwich, Gloucester county, in New-Jersey, containing 124 acres of land, 30 acres of which clear'd, and 45 acres of meadow, within a bank of about 35 perches, 20 acres of it fit for mowing. There is a dwelling-house and barn on said place, and a good young orchard. Enquire of James Talman in Market-street Philadelphia, or William Heford, on the premises. ⊕

RUN away on the 28th of August last, from John Forest, living in West township, Chester county, an Irish servant man, nam'd Hugh Morgan, about 22 years of age, well set, stoop shoulder'd, 5 feet 6 inches high, speaks good English: Had on and took with him, a whitish colour'd thick cloth jacket, flaxen shirt, fill'd with tow, half foal'd shoes, new pumps, light blue worsted stockings, flaxen shirt, half white, check trowsers, and old felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN FOREST.

N. B. Said servant is a weaver by trade, and it is supposed he will follow that business. It is probable he may change his name to John Peak, as he stole an indenture from a person of that name, who serv'd his time to a weaver in the same county. ⊕

Masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

RUN away on the 3d instant, from Lawrence Howard, of Springfield, in Chester county, an Irish servant man, named Patrick Hanes, but may change his name, about five feet six inches high, of a fresh complexion, has but few marks of the small-pox, talks with the brogue, and has his hair cut off: Had on when he went away, an old browniish coat, with a cape to it, and a lightish camblet jacket, with homespun lining, and a pair of fustian breeches, two pair of coarse ozenbrigs trowsers, two ozenbrig shirts, a pair of good shoes, and a half worn beaver hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

LAWRENCE HOWARD. ¶

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

Biles Island, May 14, 1754.

IT. V. of Biles Island, near Bordentown, being sensible of the great necessity there was for erecting a house for the publick Worship of GOD in the said town, and the promotion of Religion and Virtue; and whereas several of the well-minded inhabitants being zealous for the effecting so laudible a design, did undertake the same, by which means they are become considerably in debt; now, for their relief, and finishing the said building, I make this lottery, the scheme of which is as follows, viz.

Number of Prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of	250	is	250
3	of	150	are	450
8	of	50	are	400
12	of	20	are	240
150	of	10	are	1500
850	of	6	are	5100
			First Drawn,	30
1024 Prizes,			Last Drawn,	30
2976 Blanks,				
4000 Tickets, at two Pieces of Eight, is				8000

Fifteen per cent to be deducted from the prizes. The drawing to commence the 3d Tuesday in November, or sooner, if full; publick notice will be given at least 14 days before the drawing, and of the precise time of putting the tickets into the boxes. The prizes will be published in this paper, and the money paid to the possessors of the benefit tickets, as soon as the drawing is over. Tickets are to be sold by William Potts, Thomas Cox, John Imlay, and Joseph Borden, jun. who I appoint managers, and they shall be on oath for the true performance of the same.

JOHN REILY, SCRIVENER, hereby gives Notice, That any Gentlemen desirous to buy or sell Estates, Houses, Lands, Yearly-rent Charges, Annuities, &c. or to borrow or lend Money on good Security, may be assisted therein by applying to him at his Office, in Front-street, where their Business (as usual) will be transacted with the greatest Care, Dispatch and Secrecy. Those who please to favour him in placing out their Money at Interest, may be assured that he will procure them undoubted Security, by Mortgage or otherwise.

Said Reily, upon Application, will, with Accuracy, peruse and examine Titles to Lands, &c. and inform the Possessors or Owners of the Deeds relating to such Lands, of any Defect in their Titles, also what will be needful to supply or remedy such Defects.

JOHN REILY.

At said Office is transacted, as above, the Notarial Business, in all its Branches, by Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS, Notary Publick.

N. B. Said REILY has a large Quantity of French Indico, and Half Chests of neat and genuine Florence Oil, in Betty's, to dispose of, very cheap for ready Money.

To be sold by

JONATHAN EVANS,

At the corner of Walnut and Front-streets,

A NEW four wheel chaise, neatly and well finished, and made after the newest and best fashion, it being furnished with two boxes, so that it may carry four persons very commodiously. Also Jamaica spirit, Madeira and several other sorts of wine, by wholesale or retail, very cheap for ready money. Tbctf.

JONATHAN EDWARDS

HEREBY gives notice to the publick, That he has taken the ferry on Schuylkill, where Joseph Scull formerly lived, that he has good entertainment for man and horse, and that due attendance will be given at said ferry, he having two commodious boats, and good hands for that purpose; and will esteem it a kindness in such gentlemen as shall please to favour him with their custom. ¶ Tbc. 6 W.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Howell, late of Chichester, Chester county, deceased, are desired to pay: And all those having any demands against the estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, in order that they may be settled, and paid, by the subscriber, in Philadelphia, SAMUEL HOWELL, executor.

N. B. To be sold by the said executor, The late dwelling-house and plantation of Thomas Howell, being about 150 acres of land, lying on the main road, about 4 miles from Chester, and half a mile from Marcus-hook; good part of said land being drained and upland meadow, with a valuable young orchard, and wood land sufficient; the house being a large brick house, with a cellar under the whole, new large barn, good stable, good water, &c. The land will be sold together or in parcels, as it may suit the purchaser.

To be SOLD,

A Likely, hearty Dutch servant girl's time, about 16 years of age, has upwards of four years to serve, and has been near two years in the country, and is fit for either town or country business. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.

Imported, in the last ships from London, and to be sold by

ALEXANDER HUSTON,

In Second-street, opposite to the Baptist Meeting-house, the following goods, viz.

HYSON, bohea, and common green teas, hempen and flaxen sprigs, ozenbrigs, white and brown hessens, Russia and Irish sheetings, hempen and flaxen russias, raven duck, tandems, gulix, Nuns and Irish hollands, damask and diaper tablecloths, damask and diaper napkening and clouting, princes linen, brown hollands, long, flowered, broad and clear lawns, in pieces and patches, cambricks, yd. wd. ell wd. 6-qr. coarse and fine muslins, India silk, viz. damasks, paduasoys, black and cloth colour'd taffeties, stripe and plain persians, China blue and common blue bed callicoes, green, blue, and cloth colour'd mantuas, great variety of printed linens and callicoes, India and English chints, coarse and fine ginghams, bengals, romals, bandanoes, superfine worsted black damasks, calimancoes, shaloons broad and narrow, silk and worsted saggathies, variety of linen and cotton checks, 3d. 10d, 12d. and 20d. nails, pewter, copper kettles, &c. Tbctf.

Just imported, in the last ships from England, and to be sold cheap, for ready money, or short credit, by

ANTHONY STOCKER,

At his store, on William Fishbourne's Wharff, opposite to Joshua Fisher's,

A CHOICE variety of European and East-India goods, suitable for the season.

N. B. Also to be sold by said Stocker, Barbados rum, muscovado sugar, cotton, and scraped ginger. Tbctf.

To be sold by

THOMAS ELLIS,

Glazier, in Front-street, opposite Black-horse-alley,

SHeet lead, mill'd or cast bar ditto, Bristol glass, of sundry sizes, by the box or retail, London crown ditto, of any size, fit for clocks, samplars, pictures, white lead, red ditto, vermilion, Persian blues of sundry sorts, leaf gold, looking glasses, linseed oil, street lamps, &c. Tbctf.

TO be sold by John Snowdon, sadler, living in Market-street, Philadelphia, a good brick house, and lot of ground, in Second-street, the house is 16 feet in breadth, and 24 feet deep, with a good well, also a good stable and other buildings on the same; the lot is forty feet and a half front on Second-street, or thereabouts, more or less, and extends the same width to Dock-street, subject to a ground-rent of Four Pounds, Ten Shillings, a year, and a quit-rent to the proprietaries, of Two Shillings, and Sixpence, Sterling, per annum. Any person inclining to purchase either the whole or one half, may apply to

¶ 5s. Tbctf. JOHN SNOWDON.

TO be sold by the subscriber, living in Bridge-Town, commonly called Mount-holly, in Burlington county, West-New-Jersey, the following lots of land, viz. A plantation adjoining to the said town, containing 212 acres of land, on which is a good house and orchard, with 50 or 60 acres of clear'd land, about 30 acres of deep meadow, the most whereof is ditch'd and dry, near 15 acres clear'd and mowable, also 12 acres of dry meadow, very good, mostly in clover grass. Another tract of 250 acres of good land, about a mile from the above town, extending to the south branch of Rancocas creek, where the tide flows, adjoining to the Old Bridge, on the country road, it has a large stream of water running thro' it, sufficient for a mill, and is supposed to have 40 acres of good meadow. For terms, enquire of *Abraham Farrington.* Tbc. 3 Mo.

To be SOLD, by

STEPHEN WILLIAMS,

At Milford mills, in Bucks county,

AN English servant lad's time for upwards of three years, who has been used to driving a team of horses; also above two years of a cooper's time, a good and quick workman; likewise a Negroe woman, with a male child; and a Negroe boy, about eight years old. Six months credit will be given. Tbctf.

Just imported in the ship Carolina, Capt. Mesnard, from London, and to be sold by

JOHN *and* JOSEPH SWIFT,

At their store in Water-street, opposite Carpenter's wharff, the following goods, viz.

CHints of several sorts, a great variety of calicoes and printed linens, ribbons of sundry sorts, bandanoe and culgee handkerchiefs, long lawns, clear lawns, in pieces and patches, cambricks, ozenbrigs, yard, 3-qr. 7-eights and 6-qr. wide checks, Irish linens, tandems, yard and 7-eights wide garlix, dowlas, princes linen, hempen and flaxen russia, white and brown russia sheeting, Russia drillings, ravens duck, russia duck, G B wool-cards, long and short Pennsylvania scythes, an assortment of sadlery, blue and green hair-plush, writing paper of several sorts, ink-powder, sealing-wax, mens and womens worsted and cotton hose, clouting diaper, huckaback, blue long cloths, colour'd thread, buttons and mohair, cloth colour'd sewing silk, light and crow colour'd ditto, best superfine silk and hair twist, letter'd gartering, scarlet ditto, quality bindings, white stay-braid and French cord, white and blush colour'd persians, black taffeties, blue, white and cloth colour'd ditto, black india persians, muslins of all sorts, buckram, pistol lawns, Duke handkerchiefs, cotton romals, silk romals, stripe cotton linseys, shaloons, durants and tammies, calimancoes, damasks, Nuns thread, tapes and bobbin, of sundry sorts, pins and needles, Bath lamb gloves and mitts, silk caps, cutlary, white metal coat and vest buttons, Philadelphia pattern, pocket books, red leather paper cases, dandriff combs, mens and womens brass and steel thimbles, gun-powder, 3, 8, 10, 12 and 20d London nails, handsome sconces, with gilt or tinnier'd frames, bohea tea, castor hats, fine hyson tea in cannisters, blue and white striped cotton hollands, dark striped ditto, coffee mills, back-gammon boxes and dice, plate brushes, fish-hooks, kenting handkerchiefs, frying-pans, Bristol stone sleeve buttons, set in silver, white and black lace, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Just imported, in the last vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold cheap for ready money, or short credit, by

USHER *and* WHARTON,

At their store on Walnut-street Wharff, and opposite Mr. Reese Meredith's,

SEven eights and yard wide Irish linen, sheeting ditto, 3 qr. 7 eights, and yard wide linen and cotton Manchester checks, cotton hollands, erminets, Turkey plads, superfine boil'd cambets, common and strip'd ditto, calimancoes, tammies, prunels, durants, yard wide silk diana's, flower'd tissues, superfine scarlet, blue, pink and black damasks, figur'd barragons, figur'd stuffs, Nova-Scotia's, Scots carpeting, black, blue and cloth colour'd knit patterns for breeches, men and womens white and glaiz'd gloves, cambricks and lawns, patches of ditto, holland tape and bobbin, white lace and edging, black and gauze lace, white and colour'd Scots threads, brown ditto, broad and narrow quality bindings, superfine silk and hair, Scots kenting, staff and silk shoes, a large assortment of coat and jacket yellow and white metal buttons, sleeve ditto, sundry sorts of shoe and knee buckles, buck and bone table knives and forks, Hoole's pistol capt knives, cuttoe ditto, seal end penknives, brass handled ditto, taylors shears, womens sciffars, razors, men and womens brass and steel thimbles, jews harps, darning and sewing needles, pins, snuff-boxes of sundry sorts, Holman's ink-powder, playing cards, writing paper, ivory combs, horn ditto, best London crown glass, pewter dishes, plates and basons, long and short pipes, gunpowder, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24, and 30d. nails, sprigs and trunk ditto, long and short scythes, frying pans, locks of sundry sorts, and plate bolts, handsaws, drawing knives, axes, hammers, chizels of sundry sorts, and files, hinges, augers, tap borers, spike and nail gimblets, tin and horn lanthorns, bellows, iron and brass candlesticks, scrubbing brushes and clamps, sweeping, clothes, hearth, table, and shoe brushes, of different sorts, a large assortment of painters brushes, sundry sorts of tin ware, brimstone, allom, copperas, best French indigo, snuff, tea, coffee, chocolate, allspice, English and Boston loaf sugar, old Jamaica spirit, best English quills, corks, Florence oil, muscovado sugars, Madeira and Lisbon wine. Also a large assortment of ship chandlery, viz. English cables and anchors, cordage of all sizes, Russia and English duck, bunting of all kinds, pitch, tar and turpentine, with all the different articles wanted in that way; where those that favour us with their business may depend on being well used.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Matthew and Abraham Usher, are once more desir'd to come and pay their respective debts to prevent trouble. And all that are indebted to Matthew Watson deceased, are likewise desir'd to come and pay, or else they may expect to be troubled. Tbctf.

BORDEN-TOWN STAGE is carried on as formerly, viz.

JOSEPH BORDEN's Stage boat, JOSEPH CANNIDA Master, attends at the Crooked-billet wharff every Monday and Tuesday; and his Shallop, CHARLES TAYLOR Master, at the same wharff, every Friday and Saturday; the Stage-waggon, kept by *Joseph Richards*, attends the same boats; the Stage-boat at Amboy, kept by *James Wells*, late from Philadelphia. Our adversaries have been pleased to advertise that they can give people greater dispatch than we can, to that we appeal to fact: As we were the promoters of this scheme, as yet of no advantage to any but the publick, and as we take pay for 13 miles less land-carriage than the Burlington people do, we hope all well-minded People will lay their commands upon their humble Servants,

JOSEPH BORDEN, jun.
JOSEPH RICHARDS,
JAMES WELLS. Tbc.

Just imported in the snow Sarah, Capt. Mitchell, and to be sold by retail exceeding cheap for ready money, by

JOHN ORD,

At the South-East corner of Market and Second-streets,

SUper and superfine broadcloths, middling ditto, with trimmings, superfine rattinetts, shaloons durants, double and single allopeens, silk and hair grazetts, black and white sattin, rich white half ell silk damask, sewing silk, silk caps, fine colour'd threads, superfine double mill'd saggathies, superfine boil'd camblets, womens shoes, velvets, scarlet, red, and blue duffils, blue and scarlet everlastings, black russels, flowered ditto, best superfine deathhead buttons, campain new fashion'd Ditto, finger work silk garters, best superfine balladine scarf twist, black silk knit breeches, black, blue scarlet and cloth colour'd worsted ditto, mens superfine grey hose, black ditto, best ozenbrigs, Irish sheeting, yd. wide cotton hollands, white jeans, dy'd ditto, corded demities, yd. wd. Irish linen, bordered bandanoes, black and cloth colour'd China taffeties, plain and striped persians, cotton romals, best brown buckram, brown hollands, broad lawns, demy cambricks, printed cottons, full chints, printed calicoes, fine dark ground chints, Russia linen, horse-whips, check linens, barragons, nankeens, maidens blush persian, white ditto, fine white cotton stockings, metal buttons, black and white lace, bath coatings, superfine naps and bearskins, and sundry other goods, suitable for the season.

To be SOLD, by

SAMUEL PALMER,

At his house in Third-street, adjoining the house of Mr. Fox,

A LIKELY NEGROE BOY, who has had the small-pox.

Just impt from London and Bristol, and to be sold by

GEORGE BROOKS,

Glaizer, Plumber and Painter, in Front street, at the Sign of the Sash-window, and opposite a green Pump, a little above the Sign of the Queen of Hungary,

SHeet and pig lead, London crown glass in sheets, Bristol ditto, Newcastle white ditto, which he purposes to sell as cheap as this country manufacture by wholesale or retail, clock faces, mezzotinto picture glasses of all sizes, fit for sampiers or shell work, also 12 by 10, 11 by 9, 9 by 7, 7 by 5, 6 by 4 quarry drawn lead, putty, boiled oil, Prussia blue, indico, French verdigrease, vermillion, drop leak, white and red lead, brown oker, spanish brown, venetian red, chalk whiting, gold leaf, painters brushes, gilding tools and pencils, colours of all sorts ready prepared for ship or house painting. Those who incline to favour him with their custom, may depend on being served in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. T. b. c. 3 Ms.

Lately imported from London, and to be sold by

JONATHAN and JOHN MIFFLIN.

At their store, next the Draw-bridge, and opposite Hamilton's wharff,

BEst English duck, No. 1 to 10, Russia ditto, ozenbrigs, sheeting linen, a neat assortment of 3 qr. and 7-8ths garlix, Irish linen, dowlas, princes linen, calicoes, printed linen, 7-8ths, yard wide, and 6 qr. cotton and linen check, cambrick handkerchiefs, worsted damask, calimancoes, cross-bar'd stuff, shaloons, tammies, men and womens hose, Flanders bed-ticks, bed-bunts, best Weston's snuff, Scots ditto in bladders, Hose's best shoes in trunks, best China taffeties, pins, needles, pewter, corks, rugs and blankets, cloves, mace, cinnamon, and nutmegs, green and bohea tea, pepper, coffee, chocolate, and ginger, 8, 10, 12, and 20d. nails, best London steel, bar iron, iron pots and skillets. Likewise wine, rum, sugar, melasses, pork, beef and mackrel, fine and coarse salt, London double and single refin'd loaf sugar, flour, Indian-corn, grind-stones, and chalk in hogsheads. Tbctf.

N. B. All persons indebted to said Mifflins above six months, are desired to make speedy payment, or they may expect immediate trouble, without further notice.

Philadelphia, August 21. 1754.

RUN away from the subscribers, of Georgetown, Kent county, Maryland, the 14th instant, two Irish servants, viz. Dennis Daley, and James Ryan: Had on flannel jackets, dark frize coats, new shoes, blue stockings; Daley had a black wig, is a tall fellow, and remarkable for red sore eyes: They carried bridles with them, from which it is supposed they have stolen horses. Whoever secures said servants, so that they may be had again, shall have Twenty Shillings, if taken in the province, and Thirty Shillings Reward, if out of it, paid by

¶ *James M'Lachlan* and *Samuel Sloss.*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Crispin Collett, late of Biberry yeoman, deceased, are desir'd to pay their respective debts immediately: And those that have demands against the said estate, to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted by MARY COLLETT, and JOSEPH HART, Execut.

N. B. All indebted to said Hart on his own account, are likewise desir'd to pay off their ballances without further notice, or to settle, and give security for the same to his satisfaction.

JOSEPH HART. ⊕

Philadelphia, August 22. 1754.

WHEREAS Rebecca, the wife of Isaac Trueax, of New-Castle county, hath elop'd from her said husband; this serves therefore to forbid all persons from trusting her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. ISAAC TRUEAX. ⊕

Philadelphia, August 16. 1754.

SUPPOSED to be stolen last night, out of the pasture of Joseph Bell, at the Harp and Crown, in Third-street, a bay mare, about nine years old, no brand nor ear-mark, has some saddle spots, and is hurt by the hind part of the saddle, has a short bob tail, is shod before, paces naturally, about 14 hands high, and very well made. Whoever secures said mare and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the owner have his mare again, shall have *Three Pounds* reward, and reasonable charges; and if the mare only, *Twenty Shillings* reward, with charges, paid by

⊕ JOSEPH BELL.

To the Freeholders, and others, electors of the county of Newcastle, upon Delaware,

Gentlemen,

AS I purpose to be a candidate for the sheriff's office in said county, at the ensuing election, I take this method (pursuant to a practice in a neighbouring province) to sollicit your votes at said election for the said office; your favour herein shall be gratefully acknowledged by your assured friend, and very humble servant,

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Just imported from London, and to be sold cheap, by

RICHARD FARMAR,

At the Unicorn, in Second-street,

A Very large assortment of drugs and medicines. Likewise Bateman's drops, British oil, spirit of turpentine, phosphorus, Stoughton's bitters, Daffy's elixir, Hungary water, Turlington's balsam, Lockyer's pills, Godfrey's cordial, honey-water, hard varnish, sagoe, lancets, painters brushes, with colours for all sorts of paintings, &c. ⊕ 10s. Tbctf.

Lately imported from London, and to be sold cheap by

FRANCIS RICHARDSON,

At the corner of Lætitia Court, in Market-street,

CInnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs and pepper, fine congoe tea and double refined sugar, fine tandem hollands, small thread ditto, Irish linens, Scotch ditto, long lawns, clear lawns, spotted lawns, cambricks, muslins, table-cloths, clouting tandem, silesias, Russia linen, princes linen, ozenbrigs, 7-eights, 3-qr. and yard 3-eights cotton and linen checks, calicoes, cotton hollands, colour'd fustians, jeans and corded demities, fine saggathies, shaloons, buckrams, sewing silk, black sattin, ell-wide persians, half yard ditto and white sarsenet, parchment, paper and sealing wax, bed-ticks and ticken, silk caps, silk and Scotch handkerchiefs and bordered bandanoes, mens gloves, boys gloves, womens gloves, womens and maids mittens, womens and childrens shoes, durants, colour'd and flitching threads, scales and weights for gold, with shagreen cases, nails, hinges and cutlary, blankets, broad cloths, green naps and bearskins, nests of trunks, short cloaks, velvet caps, britannias, and sundry other goods.

**** All persons whose debts to the subscriber has been owing nine months, are desired to make immediate payment to* Francis Richardson.

T. b. c. 6 W.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of land, in the county of Augusta, in Virginia, near the Court-house, containing 562 acres, near 100 of which is rich choice meadow, well water'd, and the high land very good, and well timber'd. There is a good mill thereon, lately re-built, on a good stream. It was lately the property of Major John Pickings. Whoever inclines to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to Thomas Lewis, surveyor, or to Mr. John Madison, clerk of the said county, who are impower'd to act for

Tbc. 3 m. ANTHONY STROTHER.

To be SOLD,

A *Negroe man and woman, with a male child, about 3 months old; they are both fit for town or country business. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.*

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

September 12, 1754. NUMB. 1342.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

To the Honourable JAMES DE LANCEY, *Eſq; His Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of* New-York, *and the Territories depending thereon in* America,

The humble ADDRESS of the Council of the Province of *New-York*.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

WE return you our moſt humble Thanks for your Speech.

We are truly ſenſible of the Importance of thoſe Matters you have been pleaſed to lay before us.—When the Dignity of the Crown is inſulted; the Welfare of Great-Britain attacked, and the Property of our Fellow Subjects invaded; can *Engliſhmen*, can We, who are under ſo many Ties of Duty and Gratitude; We, who ſo often have made Profeſſion of Duty and Loyalty to the beſt of Kings; heſitate one Moment to exert with Indignation, our utmoſt Efforts of Reſentment? Surely not! We therefore beg Leave to aſſure your Honour, That we will chearfully concur in every proper Meaſure, that can in any Ways conduce to the defeating thoſe perfidious Schemes, concerted by a Nation void of Sincerity, and regardleſs of all Faith and Treaties.

Permit us, SIR, to add, that there is nothing in our Power ſhall be wanting, wherein we can, by any Means, contribute to the Honour of your Adminiſtration.

By order of the Council,
ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, *Speaker.*

City of *New-York*, 22d *Auguſt*, 1754.

The GOVERNOR's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I *RETURN you Thanks for your Addreſs.*

The Loyalty you expreſs to His Majeſty, the beſt of Kings, and your Zeal to defeat the Schemes of the French, *are very agreeable to me.*

I am obliged to you for the Aſſurances, that nothing ſhall be wanting in your Power, that can contribute to the Honour of my Adminiſtration.

JAMES DE LANCEY.

Fort-George, New-York, 22d Auguſt, 1754.

To the Honourable JAMES DE LANCEY, *Eſq; His Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Colony of* New-York, *and Territories depending thereon in America,*

The humble ADDRESS of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Colony.

May it pleaſe your HONOUR,

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Aſſembly for the Colony of *New-York*, return your Honour our Thanks for your Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion.

We are of Opinion with your Honour, that nothing is more natural and ſalutary than a Union of the Colonies for their own Defence, and that it is a reciprocal Duty, to be aiding and aſſiſting to each other, in Caſe of any Invaſion; but theſe Principles your Honour will not extend to an unlimited Senſe: There may be Inſtances, where particular Colonies invaded, ought to exert their Strength, and not too loudly call on others, more expoſed and more burthened than themſelves; 'whoſe Frontiers are in the 'Neighbourhood of the moſt populous and beſt Part of *Canada*; 'and ſo weak and unprepared, as not to be in a Condition to re-'tard the Progreſs of an Enemy one Moment; and ſo open, that 'they might be at their Doors, to give them the firſt Notice of 'their Danger.' Add to this the alarming Relation your Honour has been pleaſed to give us, 'That the *French* have long had a De-'ſign on this Province; Plans have been laid for its Conqueſt; 'Schemes have been concerted to attack *Albany*, and this City, at 'the ſame Time; the former by a Land Force from *Canada*, and '*New-York* by a naval Armament: They would gladly be Maſters 'of a Country that muſt ſoon put it in their Power to reduce the '*Six Nations* of the *Indians*, and their numerous Allies, to an en-'tire Dependance on them.' Can any Repreſentation be more intereſting? And muſt we ſtill exhauſt our Strength and Subſtance (labouring under heavy Taxes already) for Dominions unburthened with Taxes, very rich, very populous, and very able to repel the Enemy? We have before reminded your Honour, that this Colony expended near a *Hundred Thouſand Pounds* in his Majeſty's Service, upon the Expedition againſt *Canada*; our Frontiers were depopulated and laid waſte, while our Neighbours to the Southward were at Peace, and Strangers to any conſiderable Expence. Is it not then but reaſonable (eſpecially as we have ſo much Work cut out at Home) that they ſhould put forth their Strength, and reſiſt the Enemy, while we are ſtruggling thro' thoſe Evils in our own Boſom? Have they built expenſive Forts and Fortifications? and are they daily called upon for the Reparation and Support of them, as we are, beſides the unavoidable Neceſſity of building more? However, under all theſe Diſadvantages, we will make ſuch a Proviſion, for the Aſſiſtance of our Fellow Subjects of *Virginia* and *Pennſylvania*, as the Circumſtances of the Colony will admit of.

Our Frontiers, we are truly ſenſible, lie open and defenceleſs; the late War is a melancholy Proof of it; but how to apply a Cure to the Evil, we know not. The other Colonies make themſelves ſtrong and defenſible, by ſettling in Townſhips, or ſome other cloſe Order, while our Frontier Lands are granted away in Patents, almoſt without Bounds or Number, regardleſs of Settlements, or the publick Welfare. We can erect Forts and Block-houſes, but to what End? Woods and uncultivated Tracts are not the Objects of Security; Induſtry is to be protected, and Mens Perſons to be defended; otherwiſe little Good will occur to the Publick, be the Expence what it will.

We reflect with Pleaſure, on the Succeſs of your Honour's Conferences with the *Six Nations*, and other *Indians*, in the late Interview at *Albany*; and are fully ſatisfied of the faithful Diſtribution of all the Preſents that were deſigned for thoſe People; which, we hope, will remove the frequent Uneaſineſs that has appeared often among them, from Apprehenſions and Jealouſies of a contrary Conduct.

As the attending the publick Service at this Seaſon of the Year, is very inconvenient to moſt of us; and as the ſeveral other Matters recommended by your Honour, will receive no Detriment by a ſmall Delay, we muſt intreat your Honour, after we have made Proviſion for aſſiſting our Neighbours of *Virginia* and *Pennſylvania*, to permit us to return to our reſpective Families, until the uſual Seaſon for providing for the Services of the current Year; at which Time every Matter recommended by your Honour, ſhall be conſidered with a juſt and proper Attention.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,
DAVID JONES, *Speaker.*

Aſſembly-Chamber, *the* 22d *Auguſt*, 1754.

The GOVERNOR's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I *THANK you for this Addreſs. I am ſenſible of the great Expence this Province has been put to in the late War, and that a further great Expence will be neceſſary for its Defence and Security; and therefore your making a Proviſion under theſe Diſadvantages, for the Aſſiſtance of our Fellow Subjects, will have the greater Merit, and intitle you to the Aid of the other Governments, when we may ſtand in Need of it.*

I agree with you, that ſettling in Townſhips, tends to make a Country ſtrong and defenſible, and ſhall endeavour upon any Applications to me, for paſſing Grants of Land, that ſome Meaſures be fallen upon, to have them ſpeedily and cloſely ſettled.

I ſhall be willing to permit you to return to your Families, after you have made the Proviſion you propoſe, for aſſiſting your Neighbours, as it will be inconvenient to moſt of you to be abſent from Home at this Seaſon; and I have no Room to doubt, but at your next Meeting you will give ample Supplies to ſtrengthen and defend the Province.

City of New-York, 22d Auguſt, 1754. JAMES DE LANCEY.

On Sunday *laſt Captain* William Greenway *arriv'd here in eight Weeks Paſſage from* Cork, *who was ſo good as to bring a Number of* Engliſh *and* Iriſh *News-Papers with him, from which we have the following Advices*, viz.

Liſbon, April 26. The new Eaſt-India Company, eſtabliſhed here, are indefatigable in rendering their Trade ſucceſsful. Laſt Week five of the Ships fitted out for that Service ſailed from hence under the Conduct of an Officer, who was an Under Lieutenant in the Britiſh Navy. He had been ſent from hence for London, to procure Perſons to go as Captains, and returned with three, who are alſo ſent Commanders, upon their being ſtrongly recommended for their great Skill in Navigation, and their Knowledge of the Country.

Genoa, May 10. The Affair of St. Remo begins to be look'd upon in a very ſerious Light. The Doge and Senate, 'tis ſaid, after much Debate, have reſolved on the Part moſt expedient for them to take, in Caſe the Remoſians ſhould obtain their End with the Imperial Court; Intimation whereof has been ſent to their Reſidents in foreign Courts, and particular Inſtructions to thoſe at the Courts of France and Spain. In the mean Time the Republick's Commiſſary at St. Remo has demanded a Reinforcement of Soldiers, to put him in a Condition of maintaining his Authority, and keeping the Inhabitants in Order.

Rome, May 1. Cardinal Yorke has wrote a Letter of Thanks to the King of France for the Penſion of 23,000 Livres, which was granted to him out of the Revenue of the Abby of St. Amand in France.

From the Paris A-La-Main, May 27.

They write from Genoa, of the 13th Inſtant, that Letters of the 28th of laſt Month had been received from Baſtia, adviſing, that the Mountaineers had committed great Outrages in the Province of Balagna, and had afterwards retired to Carte, where they had conducted Juliana, his Son, and a great Number of the Heads of their Party, and ſeveral Hoſtages. Thoſe who are moſt culpable, having been ſhut up in the moſt noiſome Priſons, were already condemned to die, three of whom have been executed.

Paris-a-la-Main, May 30. *We learn from Genoa, that the Affairs of St. Remo give the Senate a great Deal of Uneaſineſs, inſomuch that they had ſent a Veſſel there with three Companies of Men; and Advice has been receiv'd ſince, that thoſe of the Inhabitants who retir'd among the Mountains, in the Dominions of the King of Sardinia, made ſeveral Signals of Joy upon the Arrival of ſome Letters from Vienna, with Advice, that the Aulick Council had begun to proceed in their Favour againſt the Republick, and had aſſign'd it a certain Time to anſwer the Accuſations of the Inhabitants of St. Remo.*

Paris, May 31. *The King has made a Promotion of* 34 *Captains*, 64 *Lieutenants, and* 92 *Enſigns of his Navy.*

Liſbon, May 10. The Rio de Janeiro Fleet is arrived, and the richeſt that has come from thence theſe ſeveral Years. The Britiſh Miniſter has ſent away by Expreſs the new Regulation which has been at length concluded, for preventing any future Difficulties in Commerce.

Madrid, May 21. The Day before Yeſterday, General Wall received the Compliments of the Nobility and Foreign Miniſters, on being appointed Secretary of State, when he aſſured the Britiſh and Dutch Ambaſſadors, "That he looked upon a Peace between Spain and their Nations, as the greateſt Bleſſing that any of the three could wiſh for; and that during the Courſe of his Miniſtry he would do all that lay in his Power to ſtrengthen a good Underſtanding between them, ſo as to render it indiſſoluble." We don't yet know who the King has in View to ſend Ambaſſador to England.

Legborn, May 18. The Malecontents of Corſica have been in Motion theſe three Weeks, in order to execute their Deſigns. Eight Hundred of them, commanded by two of their Chiefs, advanced a Fortnight ago to Furiano, a Village three Miles from Baſtia, where they were ſoon after joined by two Corps, one of 300, and the other of 200 Men. Three other Detachments, making together 600 Men, marched towards the Towers of San Stefana and Paludella, the Blockade of which they formed, under the Direction of Colonel Furiani: This Officer was ſome Time in the Service of the Court of Naples, but having been diſbanded after the laſt War, he, and ſeveral others, went over to Corſica, where the late Gafforio gave them Commiſſions. Moſt of thoſe Corps having joined, continued their March to the Hills in the Neighbourhood of Baſtia, and have formed their Camps in ſuch a Manner, that the City is almoſt entirely blocked up on the Land-ſide. It is not known whether the Malecontents have any Cannon: Some former Advices aſſured that they were provided with Field Pieces; however, the Sequel of their Operations will ſhew whether they are really able to undertake the Siege of Baſtia, as they threaten to do. Though their March was in ſome Meaſure unforeſeen, by reaſon of the Celerity with which it was performed, the Marquis Grimaldi, Commiſſary of the Republick, has nevertheleſs taken proper Meaſures for a good Defence: His firſt Step was to forbid any Ship to ſtir out of the Port, except two Feluccas, which he ſent off ſucceſſively to Genoa, in order to demand a Reinforcement of Troops and Warlike Stores. In the mean Time he has diſtributed all his Garriſon in the Poſts that are moſt expoſed; he has not only armed all the Burghers, but alſo even made the Eccleſiaſticks take up Arms; he has obliged the Captains of ſeveral Ships in the Harbour to furniſh Part of their Crews for the Defence of the City; he has ſecur'd divers Perſons on Suſpicion of their being diſaffected to the Republick; and, in order to ſtrike Terror into all who may be inclined to favour the Malecontents, he has ſet up Gibbets in the principal Quarters of the Town, declaring that he will hang up every one that ſhall boggle at obeying his Orders.

Oneille, May 19. The Malecontents in the Iſland of Corſica have lately received out of a foreign Ship a conſiderable Quantity of all Sorts of Ammunition and Proviſion, together with ſome ſmall Pieces of Artillery.

Marſeilles, May 23. The Maſter of a Veſſel arrived from Toulon aſſures us, that the Squadron under the Count de la Galiſſoniere, is actually ſailed to Algiers.

Vienna, June 1. This Day, about Four in the Afternoon, her Imperial Majeſty was happily delivered of an Archduke, and the young Prince and his Mother are both as well as can be wiſhed. The freſheſt Advices from Prague, reduce the Number of Houſes burnt in that City to about 300. The Report of a Body of Troops to be ſent into Italy is revived, and it is ſaid will ſpeedily take place, and will conſiſt of 12,000 Men.

Paris, June 17. There is no expreſſing the univerſal Joy in this City, on the certain Advice that laſt Wedneſday, before his Majeſty ſet out a hunting, he publickly declared he had given Orders for recalling the Parliament. Nothing further of the Conditions betwixt the Clergy and Parliament is known, but that the King has recommended to the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, &c. to act with leſs Rigour both towards the ſubordinate Clergy, and their other Dioceſans, and that the Archbiſhop of Paris is to deliver up all the ſigned Blanks which he has in his Hands.

Paris, June 20. M. Davalaer is arrived here from England with the ultimate Propoſals of the Engliſh, who offer to cede to our Company ſome Territories in Aſia, provided that the French evacuate, in Favour of the Engliſh, all the King of Golconda yielded to them on the Coaſt of Coromandel in 1752.

The Maurepas, from Bengal, brings undoubted Confirmation of the Loſs of the Prince Indiaman, on board of which were the magnificent Preſents from his Majeſty and the Company to the King of Golconda.

Franckfort, June 12. The Scarcity of Corn is ſo great in the Circle of Franconia, particularly in the Biſhopricks of Wourtzbourg and Bamberg, that whole Families of Perſons in good Circumſtances have had no Bread to eat for eight Days. The Poor of this City continue to be ſupplied by the Magiſtrates out of the publick Magazines.

Genoa, June 6. A Felucca from Corſica has brought the following Advices.

On the 10th ult. a Body of Rebels advanced to St. Pancras, which is only three Miles from Baſtia. Next Day we had Advice, that they had ſummoned the Captains Paſqualini, Mattie, and Patrimonio to pay each, in the Space of three Days, the Sum of 3000 Livres, on Pain of ſuffering the moſt cruel Treatment. The 12th, We learnt, that the Town of St. Pelegrino was inveſted by the Rebels, and that they were preparing to draw a Line of Circumvallation round it. The Beſieged being in Want of Water, the Marquis Grimaldi ordered two large Veſſels carrying ſix Pounders, and four Sloops, to ſail thither with a Detachment of Land Forces, under the Command of Capt. Golis. Theſe arriving next Morning at San Pelegrino, Capt. Golis put the Enemy to Flight, purſued them a great Way, ruin'd their Works, and victualled the Tower of San Pelegrino and that of Paludella.

On the 13th the Rebels, having received a Reinforcement of 300 Men brought to them by Matra and Santucci, marched from Monſerato and the Neighbouring Vallies, to fire on our exterior Line. At the ſame Time we had Advice that the Tower of Centuri and that of the City of Cape Corſe had been attacked for two Days. The Marquis de Grimaldi immediately gave Orders for erecting a Battery at La Croix: Which the Enemy perceiving, advanced, under Cover of the Trees, within Half a Gun-ſhot, but durſt not come any farther, becauſe the Commiſſary-General had cauſed the Workmen to be ſupported by a Detachment of picked Men. The erecting of the Battery was carried on with ſo much Diligence, that in the Evening it was fit to receive the Cannon. The following Night the Enemy fired without Interruption on the Convent of the Capuchins. But Capt. Philip Spinola, who commanded on that Side, returned their Fire with ſo much Briſkneſs, that he obliged them to retire. The ſmall Squadron which the Commiſſary General ſent on the 12th to the Tower of San Pelegrino, returned the 15th, with Advice that the Rebels had abandoned Cape Corſe, and fled ſome towards the Sea, and others to Nebbio. This News being ſpread in the Camp at San Pancras, the Enemy's Troops which occupied it, fled likewiſe. We purſued them, and came up with ſome of their Detachments, which gave Occaſion to ſeveral Skirmiſhes in the Night; in one of which the Nephew of Col. Fabiani was ſlain. All the Territory belonging to Baſtia is at preſent cleared of the Enemy. The Zeal, Courage, and Activity of the Inhabitants, the Vigilance of the Marquis de Grimaldi in viſiting the Poſts, his Intrepidity in expoſing himſelf where there was the greateſt Danger, his Foreſight and prudent Meaſures, contributed to guard the Town againſt any Surpriſe, and to maintain Tranquility even when all were in Arms.

LONDON.

June 4. We hear that two Twenty Gun Ships of War are fitting out at Chatham, for the Channel Service, and that the Royal Anne, a Firſt Rate, will ſoon be launched at Woolwich.

The Eaſt-India Company have propoſed a ſuitable Gratification for

r Major Lawrence, in Conſideration of his gallant Actions againſt the French and Indians of their Party in the Eaſt Indies, for maintaining the Company's Settlements there.

This Morning a large Fleet of Ships from Norway arriv'd in the River.

We hear that a very extraordinary Piece of Ordnance, on Account of its Size, and in every other Reſpect, has been lately brought into one of the Store-houſes in the Tower, weighing near ten Tons, being above ten Feet long, and the Diameter of its Bore twenty Inches. It ſeems intended for throwing Stones.

We have received the following Advice from Paris, dated May 24, viz. Death has made terrible Havock for ſome Time in this Capital. In the Pariſh of St. Euſtathius, there has been more Burials in the Space of four Months, than uſed to be in that and all the other Pariſhes in a whole Year. The Sickneſs ſtill continuing, and giving Reaſon to ſuſpect that the middle Region of the Air is partly infected, the Faculty made lately an Experiment on this Subject at the Obſervatory. A Pound of Freſh Meat was fixed on the End of a long Pole, placed on the Top of that ſuperb Edifice, which commands all Paris. After remaining an Hour, it was taken down, and laid before a Company of Phyſicians, who pronounced it corrupted, both from the Colour, Smell, Taſte, and Touch.

June 10. *It is paſt Doubt that the Corſicans are now ſupported by the very ſame Power that can blow hot and cold with one Breath.*

The maintaining and ſupporting a Body of Troops on the Ohio, muſt be very expenſive and precarious to the French, as that River is at a great Diſtance from all their chief Settlements. If the Indians are properly managed, the French vigorouſly attacked, and our Limits aſcertained, by building proper Forts, there will be no Reaſon to deſpair of Succeſs.

The greateſt Man in the Kingdom, publickly declared, on Tueſday laſt, *That, rather than loſe one Foot of Ground in America, he would oppoſe the Enemies of his Country, in that Part of the World, himſelf.*

June 14. *This Day Robert Hunter Morris, Eſq; accompanied by his Nephew, Capt. Morris, ſets our for Portſmouth, in order to embark for Pennſylvania, of which Province his Majeſty has lately appointed him Governor.*

June 15. The Chevalier d'Abreu, charged with the Affairs of Spain, has preſented a Memorial to Sir Thomas Robinſon, whereby the Court of Madrid claims a little Spaniſh Ship which was taken ſome Years ago upon the Coaſt of New-England, the Reſtitution whereof meets with great Difficulties.

June 18. *Laſt Monday ſe'nnight* 160 *Buſſes and* 10 *Tenders ſailed out of the Naes for the Herring Fiſhery.*

Copy of a Letter from Paris, of the 7th of June.

"*Our Hopes of ſeeing the Parliament Affairs adjuſted, had hitherto been but vague and uncertain; but now they appear better grounded, eſpecially from ſeveral Circumſtances, of the firſt Preſident's Journey to Verſailles, where he arrived on the Monday in Whitſun-week at Seven in the Evening. The gracious Reception he met with, was a Preſage of what he was to bear from his Majeſty, with whom he was in the Cloſet from Eight a Clock till Nine. It was perceived at the Iſſue of his Audience, that his Looks ſpoke the higheſt Satisfaction, and he immediately ſaw himſelf ſurrounded by the moſt diſtinguiſhed Nobility, all full of an impatient Concern; however he went no farther than ſaluting them in a Manner which expreſſed his Senſe of their Concern, and without exchanging a ſingle Word with any, immediately got into his Poſt Chaiſe, on his Return to Soiſſons; before his Journey ſeveral Couriers paſſed between Verſailles and Soiſſons, of Gentlemen of the Great Chamber, who concluding from theſe frequent comings and goings, ſome Negotiation to be on the Carpet, put the Queſtion to the firſt Preſident, who, without any Heſitation owned to them, that actually a new Negotiation was began, and would very probably be brought to a happy Iſſue, but added, he had been enjoined to Secrecy; aſſuring them, however, that he would cloſe with no Meaſure that ſhould not be agreeable to the Court. Within theſe few Days Marſhal Noailles has, by the King's Order, paid a Viſit to the Archbiſhop of Paris, and it is alſo known to have chiefly turned on the Concurrence which his Majeſty deſires from the Clergy, in the Meaſures for facilitating their Accommodation.*"

June 19. We hear from Genoa, that two French Tartanes have lately periſhed off Alaſſio, but their Crews are ſaved.

The ſame Letters mention the great Conſternation that there was in that City when the News firſt came of the Blockade of Baſtia, and its neighbouring Forts. But that before the Letters came away the Senate had ordered the neceſſary Meaſures to be taken for ſending ſpeedy and powerful Relief.

June 20. On the 23d of March laſt, was found driving a-ſhore near the Iſland of Saints, a Ship of about 200 Tons Burthen, and in which was no living Creature, there were three dead Men found between Decks. There was in the Captain's Cabin, a flat Lead, with a Stamp or Figure like St. Paul's, with the Number 28930: And by a Bit of Paper found in the Ship, it appears that her Name is the Britannia, Francis Leech.

Several Men of War and Sloops will be put into Commiſſion in a few Days.

Our Correſpondent at Paris is very poſitive, that what he has ſo often intimated, will come to paſs within the Compaſs of the preſent Month; that there will be a compleat Turn, in reſpect to Men and Meaſures; and the Parliament reinſtated in their ancient Privileges without any Submiſſion.

It is ſaid that ſix Men of War will be put into Commiſſion in a few Days; but for what Part deſigned is not yet pretended to be known.

June 21. Private Letters from Peterſburgh and Stockholm give Hopes that we ſhall ſee no Diſturbances in the North this Year, becauſe the Ruſſians are ready for Action on every Side, and Matters are not yet ripe enough for Sweden in other Parts of Europe; certain Events, they ſay, are waited for by France and her Allies, which are fitter to be gueſſed at, than to be committed to Paper; and in the mean Time the Difference about the Limits of Finland is induſtriouſly kept up, that the Swedes may have ſome Grounds for a War, beſides their Engagements with France and Pruſſia.

June 25. Yeſterday Morning early an Expreſs came to the Admiralty Office, brought by his Majeſty's Sloop the Swan, arrived in the Downs from New-York.

June 26. His Excellency Governor *MORRIS*, who lately ſet out for Portſmouth in Order to embark for his Government of Pennſylvania, will this Day go on board the Mermaid Man of War, Capt. Shirley, who is to land his Excellency at Philadelphia, and then proceed to his Station off New-England.

June 29. Thurſday Theodore Aaron Neuhoff King of Corſica was carried to the Court of King's Bench in Weſtminſter Hall, and, by an Order of that Court, ſent over to the King's Bench Priſon.

Freſh Inſtructions will be ſent to the ſeveral Governors in America, how to act againſt the Encroachments the French are making in thoſe Parts.

Yeſterday came Advice that the Toulon Squadron was met between Cape St. Vincent and the Weſtern Iſlands, ſtanding for North America.

We here that nine Men of War are getting ready for the Sea at Deptford and Woolwich.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, June 21.

"By the Ship Rouille, which arrived the 23d paſt with ſome others from India, the Court and the Company received Letters containing a true State of our Settlements in that Country. The Letters are dated October 16, and adviſe that we have in India three Bodies of Forces compoſed of different Nations of that Country; and that the War between the Engliſh and us is carried on with more Animoſity than ever, both Sides acting now as Principals. The Engliſh attacked, at Day-break, one of our Camps, and forced it without Difficulty, having ſurprized the Troops that occupied it. The Loſs on both Sides amounted to 800 killed and wounded. We loſt 150 Whites in all, ſeven of whom were Officers; and loſt ten Pieces of Cannon. As to the Ground, it is ſcarce any Diſadvantage to us. The ſecond Action was much warmer than the firſt; but as the Miſaodrians and Marattes did not engage, we juſtly ſuſpect ſome Treachery. The Marattes alone were ſufficient to have cut the Enemy's whole Army to Pieces; they are the braveſt Nation in the Indies."

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 23.

Tueſday laſt paſſed thro' this City, on their Way Home, ſix Officers belonging to the Regiment from North Carolina, whoſe Companies are all diſbanded, and gone to their reſpective Habitations; by them we have Advice, that General Innes was preparing to march immediately with the remaining Troops, to build a large Fort at Wills's Creek.

Yeſterday, at Four a Clock in the Evening, Monſieur Druillon, Monſieur Le Force, two Cadets, and 17 private Men, who were Priſoners, ſet out under an Eſcort, for the French Fort at the Ohio.

Auguſt 30. We have Advice from Fort Duquiſne, the Fort the French took from us on the Ohio, of the 29th of July, that there were but 200 Men there at that Time, 200 more expected in a few Days; and that the reſt went off in ſeveral Detachments, to the Amount of 1000, beſides Indians.

We have alſo certain Intelligence of ſeveral of our Men having been taken Priſoners ſince the Treaty, and offer'd by the Indians for Sale, at 40 Piſtoles per Head, and for want of Purchaſers ſince ſent to Canada.

The Indians in our Intereſt threaten to give up every Thing if we do nothing this Fall.

Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, Auguſt 10.

We have Advice from Annapolis Royal, of a melancholy Affair which lately happened there, viz. One Hovey, who was in a Sloop trading up the Bay, and diſpoſed of her Cargo, conſiſting of Cattle, Sheep, &c. to the French, as ſhe was coming down the Bay, was diſcover'd by the Vulture Sloop of War, who ſent their Barge with eight Men to enquire who ſhe was, but Capt. Hovey utterly denied letting them come on board, and immediately diſcharged a Swivel Gun loaded with Muſket Balls on the Barge, and killed one Man outright, dangerouſly wounded another, and ſlightly wounded ſeveral others, after which they boarded and took Poſſeſſion of the Sloop, and carried her to the Man of War, who confined the Men in Irons, and we hear they are ſoon expected here in order for a Trial.

Auguſt 17. Laſt Thurſday his Majeſty's Sloop Vulture arrived here from Annapolis Royal; ſhe has brought with her Capt. Hovey and his Crew, 7 in Number, who fired upon the Vulture's Barge, and killed one of their Men ſome Time ſince, as mentioned in our laſt: And Yeſterday they were examined before John Duport, Eſq; who committed them to Goal in Order for a Trial. The Sloop belonging to ſaid Hovey, was alſo brought in here by the Vulture.

BOSTON, September 2.

Saturday laſt John Shirley, Eſq; Son to his Excellency the Governor, arrived here from Falmouth, in Caſco-Bay, and has given us the following Account, viz. That the Forces under General Winſlow returned to Teconnet on Friday Auguſt 23d. They had to the Number of about 500 been up to the great Carrying Place, between Kennebeck River and Chaudiere, where the French were ſaid to be building a Fort, but found no Fort there, nor any Inhabitants. There was a Surveyor with them, who has taken an actual Survey of the Country, and meaſured the Diſtance from Place to Place. They were 16 Days upon their March upwards and Return; the General himſelf was taken ſo ill two Days after their Departure from Teconnet, up the River, that his Phyſicians tho't it abſolutely neceſſary he ſhould return there, which he accordingly did, leaving the Command with Lieutenant Colonel Prebble. The Men are all hearty and well; they have loſt but one Man (an Indian) by Sickneſs or any Accident during their March. They give a fine Character of the Country, eſpecially at Norridgewalk. The Paſſage for an Army is very eaſy up to the Carrying-Place, and from thence by ſailing over a Pond and down the River, it requires but a Day and a Half to Quebec.

His Excellency was in good Health when Mr. Shirley left him, and purpoſes to be in Town, with the Gentlemen who attended him, in about ten Days Time.

Yeſterday we had two Expreſſes from the Weſtward, with the following bad News, viz. That the Indians had lately taken eight Perſons Captives at No. 4, in the Province of New-Hampſhire; and that at Houſuck they had killed one Man, wounded another, and ſeveral other Perſons were miſſing. They alſo burnt all the Houſes in the Town except 5 that were neareſt to the Fort.

By Capt. Clark, arrived at Rhode-Iſland, from the Moſqueto Shore, we have Advice, that the Spaniards, with a Number of armed Veſſels, had been at the Bay, and taken 4 of our Traders, viz. Two belonging to Jamaica, and two belonging to New-York, being all the Engliſh Veſſels they found there, except Capt. Gordon of Jamaica, who happily eſcaped and got ſafe to the Moſqueto Shore, where Capt. Clark left Capt. Salter of Piſcataqua, in a Ship of 14 Guns, with the Captains Morriſon and Roſs, both of Jamaica, bound to the Bay, but luckily touching at the Shore, eſcaped the Enemy, certain Intelligence being brought by Mr. Pitt's Craft, that ſeven Sail of Spaniſh arm'd Veſſels were conſtantly cruizing at the River's Mouth, which rendered it impoſſible for any Veſſel to paſs, and that the Bay Settlers had no other Way to eſcape with their Effects, but by paſſing in ſmall Crafts unobſerved in the Night. ---That Mr. Pitts being informed, that the Spaniards intend to viſit the Moſqueto Shore, and make a Settlement there, he demanded the Aſſiſtance of the Indians, and had a ſufficient Number at his Command to repulſe the Enemy, ſo that he had not the leaſt Apprehenſion of any Settlement being made there, tho' it was in their Power to make what Settlements they pleaſed at the Bay.

NEW-YORK, September 9.

The Report we have had ſome Days paſt in Town, concerning a Party of French and Indians ſurrounding a Meeting-houſe at Stockbridge in New-England, on the firſt Inſtant, and of their killing and ſcalping a Number of the Congregation then aſſembled; we can aſſure the Publick is greatly aggravated; the Boſton Poſt informing us, That the whole aroſe only from two Indians who liv'd in the Neighbourhood of Stockbridge, and who, it was ſuppoſed, bearing a Grudge againſt one of the Inhabitants, were determined to murder his Family; accordingly they ruſhed into the Man's Houſe at the Time a large Body of Indians were at Divine Service at the Meeting, and ſeized both him and his Wife, endeavouring to murder them; but the Indian who attack'd the Woman, finding his Companion too weak for the white Man, quitted her, and made to the other's Aſſiſtance; when ſhe, together with a third Perſon who was above Stairs, and who was obliged to jump out of the Window, ran off and alarm'd the neighbouring Villages; and altho' a Number of People ſoon went to relieve the poor Man, when they came to the Houſe they found him ſcalp'd, and two of the Children carried off; and notwithſtanding the Indians were cloſely purſu'd, they eſcaped, ſcalping one of the Children in their Flight.

By Letters from the Muſqueto Shore, dated July 10, 1754. *brought by Capt. Clark, arrived at Rhode-Iſland, we learn, That Capt. Ramſey, in a Sloop of this Port, bound from the Bay of Honduras, hither, was taken the* 20th *of June,* 9 *Leagues from the River's Mouth, by a Spaniſh Brig, two Sloops, and a Galley: That himſelf and Crew had took to their Boat and got ſafe to the Bay the Night following; and that his Mate Mr. Johnſon, had ſhipped himſelf for the Bay again to take in Loading;---So that we are ſtill in doubt of the Bay's being taken by the Spaniards, and hope it may not prove ſo; notwithſtanding the many and late plauſible Accounts received about it.*

A Number of Soldiers, out of our Garriſon, on Saturday laſt, embark'd on board a Sloop for Albany.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.

We have Advice from London, via Boſton, that the Mermaid Man of War was to touch at Madeira, in her Way to America.

Captain Greenway adviſes, that the Beulah, Capt. Ritchie, of this Place, had ſailed for Liverpool before he left Cork: And that on his Paſſage, the 22d of July, he ſpoke with a Brigantine, Capt. Lawrence, bound to New-York from Liverpool, who had been out four Weeks.

Captain Magee, from St. Chriſtophers, informs us, that Capt. Katter, belonging here, was ſafe arrived there; that a New-York Sloop had alſo arrived while he was in that Iſland; and that a Sloop for New-London left it the Day before he ſailed.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Virginia, dated Sept. 4, 1754.

---"Our Aſſembly met the 22d of laſt Month, and have voted £ 20,000 for the Ohio Expedition, to be raiſed by a Poll Tax of Five Shillings per Head.----In Conſequence of the late Capitulation, Monſieur Le Force, and the other French Priſoners were ſent off, and had got beyond Winchеſter, on their Way to the Ohio; but by an Expreſs from Governor Dinwiddie, they were ſtopp'd, and order'd back to Winchеſter, where they are to remain till further Orders.----This Morning Mr. Giſt was here, who left Wills's Creek on Saturday, and ſays that the New-York Independants were within ſix Miles of that Place; and that an Indian came in the Day before from the French Fort, and inform'd, that when he came away, there were only 200 Men in it, the reſt being drafted and ſent off, in order to erect a Fort higher up, at or near the Falls of Niagara, having no Apprehenſions from the Engliſh till the Spring."

We hear that the French have lately been at the Plantation of one Vendall Brown, living in the Back Parts of Virginia, and kill'd his Stocks of Cattle and Horſes, and likewiſe deſtroyed all his Grain and other Effects.

The Alexander, Capt. M'Fun, is arrived at New-Caſtle from Dublin with Servants.

On Sunday the firſt Inſtant, the Ship Molly, Capt. Francis Blair, of this Port, bound to Jamaica, in going down the Bay, ſtruck on the Brandywine, where ſhe lay twelve Hours, by which ſhe ſprung a Leak, and ſoon had 6 or 7 Foot Water in her Hold, notwithſtanding both Pumps were kept going; and the People being worn out with pumping, they ran her aſhore about the Mouth of Lewes-Town Creek, where ſhe is ſince intirely loſt, and we hear but little of the Cargo ſav'd.

We hear from Paxton, that on Sunday the 25th ult. a Tree was ſtruck with Lightning, by which four Horſes that were tied to it, and a Dog lying under it, were kill'd: That ſome other Horſes were ſtruck down by it, but recover'd again in a ſhort Time after: And that tho' a Number of People were almoſt cloſe to the Tree, (a Miniſter preaching from a Tent near it) yet none of them receiv'd any conſiderable Hurt.

The ſame Day a Barn, near Brandywine, was ſtruck by Lightning, and burnt to the Ground, with a great Quantity of Corn, &c. contain'd in it; and at a neighbouring Plantation four Cows were kill'd outright.

From Pequea we have an Account of the following melancholy Accident happening there on Friday laſt, occaſion'd by a Perſon, who had been a gunning, and ſtopping at the Houſe of one Mr. Cowan, left his Piece ſtanding at the Door loaded, which was accidentally thrown down by a Child, and the Lock ſtriking on the Threſhold, it went off, and ſhot Mrs. Cowan under the ſhort Ribs, of which ſhe died, and has left a diſconſolate Huſband, and five young Children.

From New-York there is Advice, that the Reverend Mr. Whitefield is not to proceed for Boſton (the Seaſon being too far advanced) but to return to this City; and that he was to preach at Elizabethtown on Tueſday laſt, at four in the Afternoon; at Raway on Wedneſday, at nine in the Morning, and at Woodbridge at three in the Afternoon; this Day at Brunſwick, at nine in the Morning, and at two in the Afternoon in Princetown; To-morrow, at nine in the Morning, at Hopewell, and at three in the Afternoon in Trenton; he likewiſe preaches there on Saturday Morning, at nine a Clock; and on Sunday Morning at ſeven a Clock, and five in the Afternoon, in this City.

By the Appointment of the Truſtees of the Academy, met on Tueſday laſt, the Philoſophy-Claſs is adjourned to Monday the 30th of this inſtant September, then to meet and proceed thro' the Remainder of the Courſe of *Ethics*, and from thence to a Courſe of Lectures in *Natural Philoſophy, Rhetoric* and *Compoſition*, without any Interruption till Auguſt next. The Terms of Attendance are not yet fixed, but by the Plan propoſed for teaching the higher Parts of Science, the Vacations will be much ſhorter than is uſual in Colleges both here and in *Europe*. A particular View of the ſeveral Branches of Science *profeſſed* and taught in this Academy, with a Sketch of the Method, may be expected in ſome future Number of this Gazette.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office (Price 9d.)

Perſonal Affliction and frequent Reflection upon human Life, of great Uſe to lead MAN to the Remembrance of GOD. A SERMON, preached on Sunday Sept. 1, 1754, in CHRIST-CHURCH, *Philadelphia*; occaſioned by the Death of a beloved PUPIL, who departed this Life Auguſt 28, 1754, in the 16th Year of his Age. By W. SMITH, M. A. Profeſſor of Philoſophy in the Academy of *Philadelphia*.

ARRIVALS.

At LONDON, The Tryal, Cuzzins, from Philadelphia.

At DOVER, The Philadelphia, Ferguſon; and the Eagle, M'Daniel, from South-Carolina.

At COWES, The Henrietta, Roſs; Sarah, Muldrop; and Sarah, Stop, from South-Carolina.

GRAVESEND, June 23. Paſs'd by, the Wilſon, Coolidge, from Maryland; and the Cornwall, Peterſon, from Virginia.

At LIVERPOOL, The Hartwood, Tick; and the Dinwiddie, Peterſon, from Virginia.

At CORK, The Suſannah, Rankin; and Betty and Sally, Snead, from Philadelphia.

SAILED.

The Maxwell, Ethrington, for Maryland; and the Cornwallis, Ball, for Nova-Scotia.

To the Publiſhers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Quid facient Domini audent cum talia FURES? Virg.

The humble Remonſtrance of the Journeymen Taylors *againſt a certain* JOURNEYMAN SCHOOLMASTER, *for injuriouſly aſſuming the Character of one of their Fraternity, in a late dull, pedantic and ill natur'd Performance, ſubſcrib'd* * BUCKRAM.

IT is a Truth well known to the polite World (however ignorant a Journeyman *Pedagogue* may be of it) that the Gentlemen of our *Craft* have ever been diſtinguiſh'd, not only for being a civil and complaiſant Sett of People themſelves, but for contributing greatly towards the *genteel* Appearance of others. It is no leſs notorious that *Pedants*, in all Ages, have been as much the Enemies of *Gentility*, as *Taylors* have been the Friends of it. Alas! how often has the Art of the moſt ſkilful *Faſhioner* been foil'd in trying to correct the ſtiff and aukward Air of *Youth*, which they had contracted by Infection, from the ill placed *Buckram* of the *Journeymen Pedagogues!* I call their *Buckram* ill placed, becauſe they generally wear it in their *Necks*, *Arms* and *Backs*; ſometimes too in their *Heads*, as is very apparent by the *Stiffneſs* of their Productions, whenever they attempt to ſhew their Wit, either ſingly, or in *Clubs*. We are of Opinion therefore, that the *Gentleman* judg'd well in ſubſcribing himſelf *Buckram*, that coarſe, rough and ſtiff Subſtance, being a very proper Repreſentation both of ſuch *Authors* and their Performances.

But tho' we are willing to allow a little Freedom to be used with the Instruments or Materials of our Trade, yet we cannot tamely suffer the *Profession* itself to be disgraced, which we humbly apprehend would be the Case, should so malicious, so nonsensical, and so ill-manner'd a Performance, pass upon the World for a *Journeyman Taylor's Work*. What a monstrous Thing would it be for a Journeyman Taylor (who is always supposed to understand good Manners at least) to take upon him to arraign the Taste of his Betters? to attempt to turn into Ridicule a Performance which had been received with universal Applause by a polite Audience? Such a Behaviour might well enough suit the Character of a conceited, ill-natur'd, and ill-bred *Pedant*, but could never be consistent with the Genteel Complaisance and good Humour of a Journeyman Taylor. Let the Burthen then be laid upon the right *Ass's* Back; we dismiss the Performance as altogether unworthy of the meanest of the Fraternity, and restore it to its own genuine *pedantic Author*, the † Imitator of an Imitator, who at the same time was no Imitator, but an *Original*.

If a Taylor was to turn Critic, it would be very natural for him to observe the Rules of his former Profession; that is, he would use his utmost Endeavours to hide rather than expose Deformity, and set off every Beauty and Excellence to the best Advantage. It would be just the reverse of this with an *Underlin Pedagogue* in the critical Capacity; for he having been accustom'd to execute the Drudgery Part of Discipline, instead of displaying the Beauties of his Author, would think of nothing but exposing his *Posteriors*, and applying without Mercy his *Birch*. We desire therefore for the future when he has a mind, to shew his Wit by making of *Puns* (a very elevated Species of Wit!) that he would use the Freedom to pun upon this *Instrument* of his own Profession, and not upon our *Shears*, for we must beg Leave to tell him there was no *Sheer-wit* in that. And indeed, in our humble Opinion, his own *Birch* is a much livelier Representation of his Wit, than our *Shears*; for *sharp Shears* are well known to *cut* clean; but Birch is fit only to *bruise* and fret the Skin of Childrens *Posteriors*; a very just Emblem of a superficial, ill natur'd Would-be Wit, who deals in nothing but a Parcel of trifling, capricious and childish Observations.---However, if the *Gentleman* still insists upon it, that he has a Right to make free with our Trade (tho' he may be the Son of a Taylor) tho' we cannot allow that any of our *sharp* Instruments (such as the *Needle*, the *Shears*, or the *Bodkin*) resemble him, yet there is one of our *Tools* that he seems strictly allied to; and we dare venture to affirm, that no Person, who has ever read any of his Performances, will be at a Loss to find out that the Author of them is *hot* and *heavy*, like a Taylor's *Goose*.

* *The Title of the Piece was*, " *Buckram* the Journeyman Taylor's Love-letter to his Sweet-heart *Sue*, in which the Humour of the last cold chiming Epilogue is exactly copied, and its peculiar Beauties either transcribed or imitated." *As this Epilogue was wrote to particular Desire, on a short Warning, the Author could have no other View than to oblige and entertain. Seeing the Satyr in it too was too general, and pointed at no particular Persons whatever (tho' the Critic seems to think himself hurt by what is said concerning the brainless Crew, for he has muster'd his whole Force against that Passage) was certainly intitled to a candid Reception; accordingly we find the generous Audience for whom it was writ, received it with Applause. Must it then appear monstrous to every Person of common Candour and good-nature, to see a poor capricious Mortal, straining his* hard-bound Reins to wrest and misrepresent *every Sentiment and Expression, in order to turn a Performance of this Kind, and its Author, into Ridicule? If the* Journeyman Critic *has done this, the Author of the Epilogue imagines will so plainly appear on comparing the* Epilogue *with the Burlesque, that he does not think any* one *Thing said worth a particular Answer, but leaves his Performance (a small Allowance being made for it as a hasty Production) to justify itself. The real Faults in it, this Hyper-critic, it is evident, had not the Sense to find out, because it could not easily shewn that the whole of his* sarcastical Jargon, *is either* founded *on malicious Misrepresentation, or gross Ignorance in Poetry.*

† *To these Lines in the Burlesque,*

This Sight wou'd drive me to some fatal Tree,
And, rat me, but I'd rather hang on thee.

It was the following Note, " *This Sort of Compliment was first brought in Fashion by an Author of nearly as much Delicacy as our Epilogue-monger, in an elegant Performance of his, intituled,* Julia imitated. *This Author of nearly as much Delicacy as our Epilogue-monger* (this smart Gentleman *is pleas'd to call him*) *is no other than the same Person, tho' any body would imagine a different one was meant. To do his Wit then all the Justice in the World, the Author of the Epilogue acknowledges he writ the Imitation hinted at* (*which was printed in the* Gentleman's Magazine *for* June, 1752) *but our Journeyman Critic professes himself the Imitator of an* Original, *yet he attempts to imitate a professed Imitator. How is this pray, an Imitator and* Original *at the same Time? Why ay, may not a Person be an* Original Imitator? *Not the least Doubt of it, this very Journeyman's* Imitations *are a Proof of it, for I am well convinc'd there never were any such* Imitations *before; he is therefore an* original Imitator *in every Sense of the Phrase. But how was this* wise Gentleman *sure that the Author of* Julia Imitated *was the first that brought this Sort of Compliment in Fashion? Supposing it should be prov'd that this very Compliment, he endeavours to turn into Ridicule, was better than an hundred Years old, and* first brought in Fashion *by* Johannes Secundus (*who liv'd in* Erasmus's *Time*) *one of the most elegant Poets of the Age he liv'd in, what would he think of his own modest Assurance in venturing on such an Assertion in Print? 'Tis hard to say,* however *we'll put it to the Trial, and leave it to his private Meditation. The original Passage runs thus:*

Sed potius moriar te te, mea Vita, tenendo
Inque tuos Humeros Funera nostra cadant.
Funera de tereti melius pendentia Collo,
Quam se sublimi de Trabe nexa forent. El. v. L. 1.

If were imitated in the Poem alluded to in the following Manner:

Yet let me die, my *Julia*, in thy Arms!
Around thy Neck my dying Arms to twine,
Whilst you support my falling Corps with thine;
Far happier thus suspended I shou'd be,
Than through Despair suspended on a Tree.

Now, candid Reader, what Grounds there were for this Gentleman's good natur'd Wit on the Occasion.

Tho' the Author of the Epilogue is always ready to own any Thing he really has writ, there is no reason why he should submit to the Charge of Dullness not his own. He judges it proper therefore to deny that he writ a Line of the Ars Poetica *of* Philomusus, *tho' the contrary has been industriously given out by the same Hyper-critic, for the sake of those trifling Observations (lately publish'd in this Paper) he made on the Poem. So that here was a Deal of* pure Malice *intirely thrown away.*

The Opportunity is likewise taken to inform the Public (least the obscure Wit couch'd under Buckram the Journeyman Taylor, &c. should be lost) that the Author of the Epilogue when he was a Boy of about 15 Years of Age, wrote a Play called, The Disappointed Gallant, or Buckram in Armour; which, tho' full of Puerilities, a good natur'd and polite Audience was pleased to applaud, as they knew it to be the Performance of a Boy.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Happy Return, *James Mitchell from New-Castle on Delaware.*
Delaware, *John Easton from R. Island.*
Prospect, *William Condy from Antigua.*
Elizabeth and Catherine, *Michael Grant from Curacoa.*
Ann, *John Sibbald from Madeira.*
Mary-Ann, *Samuel Spofforth from Bermuda.*
Penelope, *William Greenway from Cork.*
Susanna, *Jacob Cox from Providence.*
Rose, *John Clark from N. York.*
Bride, *John Taylor from Barbados.*
Barley, *Thomas Moore from Lisbon.*
Lamb, *Nathaniel Mages from St. Kitts.*
Ship Alexander, Christopher Betagh from Dublin.
Schooner Swallow, David Stewart from Antigua.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Sally, Solomon Dill for Antigua.
Brig Success, Thomas Cartwright for Boston.
Sloop Dove, Enoch Howard for Do.
Ship Pennsylvania, Charles Lyon for London.
Brig Cornelia, John Bolitho for Curacoa.
Sloop Mary and Ann, Richard Sommersall to St. Kitts.
Snow Royal Oak, Francis Piesley for Waterford.
Sloop Peggy, Matthew Atkinson for N. Carolina.
---Molly, Alexander Parr for St. Kitts.

CLEARED. *Brig Baccala, Samuel Warner to Piscataque.*
Snow Prince George, Anthony Low to R. Island.
Sloop Freetown, John Gadbee to N. Carolina.
Brig Thistle, John Murrey to Jamaica.
Snow Polly, Cony Edwards to Barbados.
Schooner William and Ann, George Leadbetter to Maryland.
Ship Lark, Thomas Callender to Liverpool.
Brig Lark, Robert Gardiner to Barbados.
Brig Cornelia, John Bolitho to Curacoa.

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

AS divers of the Freemen of this Province are very uneasy at the Settlements lately made by the Subjects of the French King near our Back Inhabitants, and within our Sovereign's Claim; and since many of our Representatives in Assembly are bound, from their religious Scruples, not to afford the necessary Supplies this important and critical Conjuncture requires for removing these our inveterate Enemies; it is thought advisable, by a considerable Number of the Freemen, to change such Members: Wherefore, all the Free Electors of the City and County aforesaid, are desir'd to meet on Wednesday, the 18th Instant, at Three a Clock in the Afternoon, at the Academy in the said City, to agree upon suitable and proper Persons to represent them in Assembly the ensuing Year, who will freely comply with every Thing necessary for the Safety and Preservation of their and our Country, Fortunes and Families.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been appointed by his Honour the GOVERNOR, to succeed *Thomas James*, Esquire, the late Coroner (who has left this County) I now take the Liberty to request the Favour of your Votes and Interest for a Continuance in that Office at the ensuing Election, which shall be gratefully acknowledged, by, Gentlemen, your most humble Servant, THOMAS BOUDE.

To the Freeholders of the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

AS I intend to stand a Candidate for the Coroner's Office, at the ensuing election, the favour of your votes and interest, will very much oblige your humble servant,

THOMAS BARTHOLOMEW.

A FEW Copies of a MAP of *PENNSYLVANIA*, NEW-JERSEY, NEW YORK, and the DELAWARE Counties, by LEWIS EVANS, remain still to be sold by the Author in *Arch-street*, at the *New-Printing-Office*, in *Market-street*, PHILADELPHIA, and at Mr. JAMES PARKER's, at the *New-Printing-Office*, in *Beaver-street*, NEW-YORK.

JUST published (price One Shilling and Six-pence) three sermons in each, from No. 1 to No. 6. and to be sold by *William Bradford*, at the corner house of Front and Market-streets, by the Rev. Mr. *Brunholtz*, *Henry Schleydorn*, and at the *New-Printing-Office*, in Market-street, The Articles of Faith of the Holy Evangelical Church, according to the word of God, and the Augsburg confession, set forth in forty sermons, by Magist. Petrus Zachariæ Nakskow, Prepositus, and minister of the gospel in Jutland, in Denmark, translated from the original into English, by Jochum Melchior Magens, to be continued every month till the whole are finished. The true intention of the translator is to remedy all prejudice against the evangelical doctrine, and to guard against any new sects cloaking themselves under the Ausgburg confession.

N. B. Came to the plantation of the aboveſaid Henry Schleydorn, at Chestnut-hill, on the 2d day of October, A colt of a light brown colour, mark'd on the left buttock T, with a stroke over his forehead, and 4 white feet. The owner coming and proving his property, and paying charges, may take it away. ¶

Just imported, and to be sold by

CHARLES WILLING and SON,

(For ready money or short credit) at their store in Front-street,

A NEAT assortment of woollens, and other goods, suitable for the season; also a variety of silk damasks, sattins, brocades, lutestrings, tabbies, paduasoys, nails of all sorts, anvils, vises, and other iron ware, cables and cordage of all sizes, canvas, No. 1 to 8. anchors, raisins of the sun, Florence oil, loaf and muscovado sugar, West-India rum, choice old madeira wines, coffee, long and short pipes, double and single flint glasses, looking glasses, and a likely Negroe boy.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, about two a clock, on the 21st day of this instant (September) at Busselton, A piece of ground, situated in Lower-Dublin township, on the eastern side of Southampton road, bounded by the lands of Abraham Parsons, Thomas Kent, James Ayr, and by the aforesaid road, containing one acre, an half, and ten perches, late the property of Joseph Woollen.

Also on the same afternoon will be exposed to sale, a log messuage and piece of ground, situated in the manor of Moreland, on Southampton road, bounded by the lands of John Duffield and Thomas Foster, and by the aforesaid road, containing three acres, or thereabouts, late the property of Daniel Kelly; taken in execution by SAMUEL MORRIS, sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed will be exposed to sale, by publick vendue, about 3 a clock on the 23d day of September inst. at the house of Daniel Pistorious, in Germantown, A lot or piece of ground, at the upper end of Germantown, in Gresham township, bounded by the lands of Derrick Johnson and Matthias Adams, and by the great road leading from Germantown to Whitemarsh, containing about two acres, late the property of John [illegible] SAMUEL MORRIS, sheriff.

LOST, on the fifth of this instant September, in Germantown, a plain gold watch case. Whoever has found it, and will bring it to the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia, shall have *Twenty Shillings* reward.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Barbadian fellow, about 23 years of age; he has had the small-pox, and is fit for any business. Likewise three Negroe girls. Enquire of Edward Denny junior, at Captain Arthur's, in Walnut-street.

VERY good pasture to be lett by WILLIAM CALLENDER, at his plantation, by the acre, or at One Shilling a week for horn cattle, and One Shilling and Six-pence a week for horses: Likewise good hay to be sold by the load, and best Barbados rum and muscovado sugar, by said CALLENDER, at his store in Water-street, a little above Arch street.

RUN away on the 25th of last month, from Jacobus Hains, at the Mouth of Christine creek, New Castle county, An Irish servant lad, named James M'Laughlin, but it is thought will go by the name of Jeremiah Connor, having a pass with that name in it, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and has short dark brown hair: Had on, A new linsey woolsey jacket, without buttons, with eyelit-holes made for lacing, tow petticoat trowsers, shoes, with strings in them, old felt hat, and old ozenbrigs shirt. He has a double tooth in the upper part of his mouth, and squints a little in one of his eyes. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JACOBUS HAINS.

TO be sold by the subscriber, living at the White-horse tavern, on Lancaster road, about 26 miles from Philadelphia, A commodious stone house, 2 stories high, 4 rooms on a floor, with a cellar under it, the whole well finish'd, with about 80 acres of good land; also a tan-yard, with 8 or 10 acres of land; likewise sundry convenient lots of land, situated on the same road, there being a small town laid out; also a small stone house in the said town. Any person having an inclination to purchase any of the aforesaid houses or lots of land, may apply to John Hambright, living at the White-horse aforesaid, and know further. Tbc. 2 mo.

To be SOLD,

FIve lots of ground, situated on the east side of Second-street, in the city of Philadelphia; one of them containing in breadth on the said street 20 feet, and in length 89 feet, bounded westward by Second-street, southward by a 12 foot alley, dividing this from Joshua Emlen's messuage and ground, eastward by a three foot alley, and northward by other ground; another of the said lots being in breadth on the said street 18 feet, and in length 92 feet, bounded westward by the same street, and northward by a 4 foot alley, dividing this from Robert Rawlinson's messuage and ground, with the free liberty and privilege of the said 4 foot alley, and of building over the same alley, and of the party wall of the said Robert Rawlinson's messuage; the other three lots are situated on the north side of the said 12 foot alley, containing in breadth each 16 feet 10 inches, and extending in length to the said 4 foot alley 66 feet, with the privilege of the said 4 foot and 10 foot alleys, and of another 10 foot alley running along the east side of the eastermost of the said 3 lots. Any person inclining to purchase all or any of the said lots, may apply to Septimus Robinson, Esq; in Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, or to James Worrell, in Vine-street, near the premises.

The title is indisputable.

August 30, 1754.

EIGHTEEN PISTOLES Reward.

RAN away from the Baltimore Iron-works, in Maryland, Four white servant men, and a Negro man, belonging to Charles Carroll, Esq; and company, viz.

On the 30th of July, Robert Cox, aged about 25 years; he is well-set, middling tall, of a rough countenance, reddish complexion, has a large scar under his right eye, speaks broad, being born in Northamptonshire, or Oxfordshire, in England, and says he was bred to farming: He went off in an ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, country shoes, iron round the heels, and a steel collar round his neck; but may have got it off, and stole better cloaths.

On the 23d of August, George Dale, aged about 22 years, born in England, and speaks good English, of a small stature, slender made, brown complexion, high nose, and walks stooping forward, has a pert lively look, and has been used to hard work: Had on when he went away, A pair of crocus trowsers, ozenbrigs shirt, old felt hat, cock'd, and country shoes; but may have got better cloathing.

On the 31st of this inst. John Oulton, a short well-set fellow, about 25 years of age, of a white complexion, down-look, and very much pitted with the small-pox: Had on when he went away, An ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, cotton jacket, old felt hat, country shoes, iron'd round the heels, and a steel collar round his neck.

On the same instant, went off with the said Oulton, Francis Watkinson, about 21 years of age, born in Darbyshire, of middle stature, fair complexion, red face, brown curl'd hair, and effeminate voice: Had on when he went away, An ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, blue pea jacket, half-worn, felt hat, and country shoes, much too large for him.

The above white servants were all imported this summer, except John Oulton, who has been in the country about four years.

On the 6th of this instant, Cæsar, a New-Negro man, about 25 years of age, very tall, and can speak but very few words of English: Had on when he went away, A striped woollen shirt, a pair of sailor's trowsers very much tarr'd, old red jacket, old worsted cap, and old felt hat; he took with him two old blankets, the one striped, the other country made.

Whoever secures said white servants, so that they may be had again, shall have, for each, or either of them, if taken under ten miles from home, Twenty Shillings; if twenty miles from home, Forty Shillings; if forty miles from home, Three Pounds; and if out of the province, Four Pistoles, and reasonable charges if brought home. And for the abovementioned Negroe, if taken under ten miles from home, Fifteen Shillings; if twenty miles, Thirty Shillings; and if out of the Province, Two Pistoles, and reasonable charges if brought home.

RICHARD CROXALL.

RUN away on the first of this inst. at night, from Enoch Fenton, An Irish servant man, named William Dobbins, about 20 years of age, a lusty well-grown fellow, his little finger on his left-hand is crooked from the last joint, talks very good English, and is very bold in his talk: Had on when he went away, an old half-worn hat, old shirt and trowsers, old waistcoat, of a yellow colour, and oldish shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ ENOCH FENTON.

STray'd or stolen out of a pasture from Thomas Davis, of North-wales, A black horse, about 13 hands and a half high, eight years old, a natural pacer, has a large star and snip in his forehead, shod before, has a white spot under his belly, near the girthing-place, some part of his mane hangs on the near side, but the chief part stands upright. Also a black mare, about 14 hands and a half high, 4 years old, both trots and paces, has a small star in her forehead, a small white spot on her near shoulder, and part of her near hind foot is white, and is shod before. Whoever takes up and secures said creatures, so as they may be had again, if within ten miles from said Davis's, shall have Ten Shillings reward; if further off, Thirty Shillings; but if stolen, and the thief secur'd, so as he may be brought to justice, Four Pounds, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS DAVIS.

Best possible image.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of land, in the county of Augusta, in Virginia, near the Court-house, containing 562 acres, near 100 of which is rich choice meadow, well water'd, and the high land very good, and well timber'd. There is a good mill thereon, lately rebuilt, on a good stream. It was lately the property of Major John Pickings. Whoever inclines to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to Thomas Lewis, surveyor, or to Mr. John Madison, clerk of the said county, who are impower'd to act for

Tbc. 3 m. ANTHONY STROTHER.

Lately imported from London, and to be sold cheap by

FRANCIS RICHARDSON,

At the corner of Lætitia Court, in Market-street,

Cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs and pepper, fine congoe tea and double refined sugar, fine tandem hollands, small thread ditto, Irish linens, Scotch ditto, long lawns, clear lawns, spotted lawns, cambricks, muslins, table cloths, clouting tandem, filesias, Russia linen, princes linen, oxenbrigs, 7-eights, 3 qr. and yard 3-eights cotton and linen checks, calicoes, cotton hollands, colour'd fustians, jeans and corded demities, fine saggathies, shaloons, buckrams, sewing silk, black sattin, ell-wide persians, half yard ditto and white sarsenet, parchment, paper and sealing wax, bed-ticks and ticken, silk caps, silk and Scotch handkerchiefs and bordered bandanoes, mens gloves, boys gloves, womens gloves, womens and maids mittens, womens and childrens shoes, durants, colour'd and stitching threads, scales and weights for gold, with shagreen cases, nails, hinges and cutlary, blankets, broad cloths, green naps and bearskins, nests of trunks, short cloaks, velvet caps, britannias, and sundry other goods.

*** *All persons whose debts to the subscriber has been owing nine months, are desired to make immediate payment to* Francis Richardson.

T. b. c. 6 W.

To be SOLD,

A *Negroe man and woman, with a male child, about 3 months old; they are both fit for town or country business. Enquire at the New-Printing Office.*

Imported in the snow Sarah, Capt. Mitchell, and other vessels last from London, and to be sold cheap for ready money, or short credit, by

ISAAC GREENLEAFE,

In Second-street, near Stretch's corner, viz.

OZENBRIGS, a variety of calicoes, yd. wd. 7-8ths and 3-qr. Irish linens, dowlas, Russia sheeting, Irish ditto, tablecloths, napkening, clouting diaper, bag holland, 3-qr. and 7 8ths garlix, long lawns, pistol lawns, tandems, double filesias, cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches, colour'd and white buckrams, 3 qr. 7 8ths, and 6-qr. linen and cotton checks, striped cotton holland, linen handkerchiefs, cotton romals, muslins, black China taffeties, plain and changeable ditto, India damasks, persians, lutestring, ducape, mantuas, paduasoy, English black sattin, silk handkerchiefs of several sorts, bordered and spotted bandanoes, chilloes, blue long cloths, 3 qr. and 7 8ths bed ticks, bed bunts, superfine black and white broad russels, silk and hair grazets, fine hair grogram, fine and superfine broadcloths, with buttons and mohair, kerseys, drabs, plains bearskin, blue and red coating, frizes, halfthicks, druggets, scarlet, red, white and striped flannels, embossed ditto, superfine and common London shaloons, Bristol ditto, camblettees, Womens cloth cloaks, worsted damasks, calimancoes, corded poplins, florettas and starrets, durants, tammies, duroys, saggathies, hair shags, superfine black ditto, blankets of all sizes, striped duffils, everlasting, crapes, allopeen, hungarian, yd. wd. checks, corded and flowered Manchester demities, thread and worsted hose, thread gloves and mittens, white and colour'd glaz'd ditto, plain and figur'd ribbons, ferrets, worsted bindings, cotton tapes, gartering, nonsopretties, silk, ferret and cotton laces, white and colour'd threads, cloth and light colour'd sewing silk, double and single silk caps, broad and narrow filletting, diaper, fine holland tapes, Scotch thread, woolcards, looking-glasses, mens and boys hats, womens black beaver ditto, slates and slate pencils, writing-paper, ink-powder, sealing-wax, snuff, F, and F F gun-powder, shot, bar-lead, best London steel, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, and 20 penny nails, frying-pans, scythes, mill-saws, cross-cut and pit ditto, handsaws, fire-shovels and tongs, plain-irons sorted, long and short firmers, mortice chizels, paring and broad socket ditto, gouges sorted, drawing-knives, augers, lathing hammers, carpenters ditto, trowels, coopers axes and adzes, broad axes, shingling hatchets, hand vizes, stock-locks, padlocks, iron wire, coffee-mills, H and H L hinges, carpenters squares, shoe hammers, till locks, shoe nippers and pincers, iron compasses, common and spike gimblets, brass cocks, spring chest locks, thumb latches, table-catches, spring-latches, fine iron candlesticks, common ditto, brass patent candlesticks, brass snuffers and stands, steel ditto, glovers sheers, sheep shears, awl-blades, shoe-tacks, gun locks; an assortment of saddlery, carpenters rules, snuffers, superfine and common razors, pen-knives, variety of table-knives and forks, ivory ditto in shagreen cases, lancets, pistol capt pen-knives, stag-knives with gun-screws, scissars, taylor's shears, womens brass and steel thimbles, mens, womens, and boys shoe and knee buckles, gold pattern sleeve-buttons, flat and round white and yellow metal buttons, jett buttons, brass and leather ink-pots, ivory pocket-books, fountain-pens, brass locks, curtain rings, knitting needles, pins, needles, best White-chapel ditto, watch-chains, key swivels, horse fleams, watch seals, watch keys, cork-screws, pencil cases, stone sleeve buttons and studds set in silver, stone buckles, ditto, pear necklaces, steel and brass nut cracks, sugar ditto, maps on cloth, tea-kettles, allom, copperas, coffee, allspice, a new eight-day clock, bird-cages, with many other goods not here mentioned.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the City and County of Philadelphia,

Gentlemen,

THE Confidence you have been pleased to repose in me for two Years past, in electing me to the important Trust and Office of Sheriff of this City and County, is such a Mark of your Favour, and good Opinion of my Fidelity, as I cannot but acknowledge with equal Pleasure and Gratitude; and again request the Favour of your Votes, for the same Office, at the next Election, in Behalf of your obliged Friend. SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

TO be sold by the subscriber, a commodious lot of ground, situated on the west-side of Second street, adjoining to the house wherein Mr. Moland lives, and running thro' the square into Third-street, containing in breadth on Second-street, twenty-five feet and a half, and in depth continued to Third-street five hundred feet, and fronts on Third-street, thirty-three feet and nine inches; the whole is clear of ground rent: On that part of the premises, fronting Second-street is erected a small fram'd house, and three brick ones back of it: The largest two story high, with convenient cellars under them; large stables and good hay-lofts over them, and part of a convenient pump; on that part of the lot fronting Third-street, is one fram'd tenement. Whoever inclines to purchase the above mention'd premises, may, by applying to Mr. John Banton, living in the lower end of Front-street, or Mr. William Wisher, living near the premises, be fully informed of the title and terms of sale.

THOMAS BATSON. ⊕

LAtely imported, and to be sold for ready money, or short credit, by JOSEPH FOX, in Third-street, and JOHN COX, at his stores, on the South side of Market-street wharff, A large and choice parcel of Fyall Wines. ⊕ 5t. Tbc.

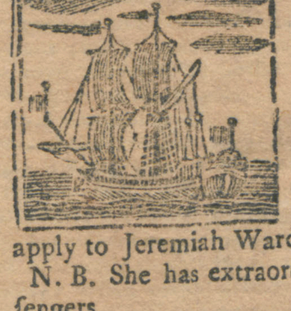
NOTICE *is hereby given, that if Patrick Blair, who came into Pennsylvania some years ago, from Newtown-Stuart, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, be yet alive, and applies to Thomas Lucas, at Pequea, in Lancaster county, he will hear of something greatly to his satisfaction; or if he is dead, the person who informs said Lucas, or makes report of the same in the Pennsylvania Gazette, shall be gratefully rewarded for their trouble, by* THOMAS LUCAS.

For *LONDON*,

The SNOW
SARAH,
JOHN MITCHELL
MASTER,

Now lying at Shoemaker's wharff; to sail about the first of October. For freight or passage, apply to John Smith, or said master.

For *LONDON*, directly,



The SHIP
PENNSYLVANIA,
CHARLES LYON,
Commander,

Will sail with all convenient speed, having great part of her Cargo now ready to go on board. For freight or passage, apply to Jeremiah Warder, Abel James, or said master. N. B. She has extraordinary accommodations for passengers.

Lately imported, in the last ships from London and Bristol, and to be sold by

WILLIAM FISHER,

In Water-street, where Samuel Hazard lately liv'd,

ENGLISH and Lubeck duck, ozenbrigs, brown rolls, 10 and 11 nail, 3 qr. 7 eights, yard wide and 6 qr. cotton and linen checks, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, spotted cambricks and lawns, tandem garlix, nuns holland, humlawn, long lawn, pistol lawn, tandem garlix, English and India black and colour'd taffehums, cossaes, tanjebs, English and India black and colour'd taffeties, princes linen, Irish and Russia sheeting, an assortment of Irish linen and cheese cloth, Irish dowlas, buckram, hempen Russia linen, cotton hollands, calicoes, printed linens, linen handkerchiefs, holland tapes, twist, white and colour'd threads, nonsopretties, superfine ermin, ginghams, bedticking, cherryderry, jeans, plain, figur'd and white fustians, quality binding, firret, cotton laces, ribb'd shirt buttons and wier'd ditto, waistcoat ditto, figur'd and scarlet gartering, baladine silk, mens and womens white and brown thread hose, womens clogs, gauze handkerchiefs, silk and cotton ditto, pink in grain ditto, mens and womens gloves and mittens, pins and needles, mens and boys felt hats, blue and cloth colour'd saggathies, tammies, durants, long and short duroys, blue and cloth colour'd camblet, calimancoes, an assortment of stockings, and patterns for breeches, 8 and 9 qr. ruggs, strip'd duffils, German serges, forest cloths, beaver coating, strip'd linsey, Irish poplin, yard wide stuffs, shaloons, scarff death head buttons, silk and hair twist, with a neat assortment of broadcloth in pieces and suits, white metal buttons, mens and womens horsewhips, nutmegs, mace, bohea and best hyson tea, copperas, ginger, F and FF gunpowder, shot, hogsheads of chalk, Spanish brown, crates of earthen ware, drinking glasses, vials and gallipots, sun raisins in casks and jars, crown window glass in boxes and sides, long and short pipes, Dorchester beer, Bristol steel, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. nails, spikes, hob nails, trunk and batten ditto, a large assortment of cutlary, ironmongery and sadlery.

To be SOLD by

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

At his house, wherein Israel Pemberton, senior, lately lived, next door to James Pemberton, and near the Queen's Head, in Water-street,

SUNDRY sorts of dye stuffs, as madder, ground red-wood, fustick, galls, log-wood and brazilletto, indigo, allom, copperas, also brimstone, English glue, bar lead, shot, gunpowder, neat powder flasks, sundry sorts of nails, steel, A C. No. 3. long and short pipes, cutlary; ozenbrigs, garlix, twilled baging, blankets and rugs, flannel, shaloons, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, ell-wide persians, muslins, calicoes, cotton and linen checks, buckrams, hat crapes, and Russia sheeting; writing paper of several sorts; sale twine; also Jamaica spirit, West-India and Philadelphia rum, loaf and muscovado sugar, coffee, tea and chocolate, rice, pepper, allspice, ginger, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace and cloves, salt petre, sweet oil, and sundry other goods.

N. B. The INSURANCE-OFFICE for SHIPPING is kept by him as usual.

Mortgages, Wills, Bonds, and other Deeds and Instruments of Writing, drawn by

PAUL ISAAC VOTO,

At his Office, the Corner of Black-horse Alley, in Second-street, Philadelphia.

Tbctf.

Imported in the last ships from London, and to be sold by

JOSEPH MORRIS,

At his store, next door to Robert Ragg, at the corner of Black-horse-alley, in Front-street,

WESTON's best Snuff, and a great choice of English and India goods, very suitable for the season. Tbctf.

Imported from London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Ireland, and sold by

JAMES [illegible]

At [illegible]

SU[illegible]

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sorts and[illegible]
sell ever[illegible]

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Imported in the last vessels from London, and to be sold by

MATTHEW CLARKSON,

Who is removed from his house in Arch-street to Water-street, next door to Mr. Samuel Shoemaker,

A Large assortment of knives, viz. Pen-knives, and pruning knives, scissars, razors, iron and steel snuffers, brass inkpots, silver shoe and knee buckles plated on steel, Colebrook snuff-boxes, enameled ditto, the form of an apple, patch enameled ditto, plated ditto, common ditto, of various sorts, brass and gilt sleeve-buttons, grosses of metal buttons, gilt ditto, plated ditto, jews-harps, a neat assortment of cork-screws, womens thimbles, mens brass and iron ditto, flat, half-round, three-square, and round files, from 4 to 14 inches, flat and half-round rasps, bandsaw files, frame saw ditto, setts of desk furniture complete, cross ward locks, T L ward ditto, cross ward chest ditto, swalb'd ditto, five ward ditto, cupboard locks, cross ward ditto, S bitted ditto, three ward drawer locks, T and L ward ditto, splinter padlocks, bilt ditto, full warded ditto, closet locks, drawback locks, brass knobs ditto, from 6 to 8 inches, steel compasses, firmers, mortice chizels, plain-irons, jointer ditto, beading, scribing, and broad chizels, socket gouges, carpenters pincers, and squares, 18 inches and 2 feet rules, 2 feet sliding ditto, Turkey oil-stones, smiths rubbing files, bits, inch, quarter inch, inch and quarter, and inch and half augers, fire shovels and tongs, 6 to 12 inch side hinges, cross garnets, H irons, carpenters hammers, joiners adzes, carpenters and joiners wrights axes, hatchets, side hinges, dovetail ditto, box ditto, stock-locks, plain and brass knob'd iron candlesticks, copper tea-kettles and coffee-pots, gimblets, top-borers, chafingdishes, long and short scythes, long handle frying pans, India japan'd waiters, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20d penny nails, London steel, A C, No. 3, brimstone, pipes, London loaf sugar, by the hogshead, or single lb. and a variety of other goods, both European and India. Tbctf.

Just imported, in the snow Sarah, John Mitchell Master, and to be sold by

JOHN SMITH,

In Second-street, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets, the following goods, viz.

BLack taffeties, dark, plain, and changeable ditto, mantua black paduasoy, plain ell-wide persians, black and bluish half yd. persians, mens silk caps, light and cloth colour'd baladine, sattin, paduasoy and taffety ribbons, silk ferrits, 2 and 3 yard laces, plain and bordered bandanoes, cotton romals, yard-wide, wide and 6-qr. muslins, small sprigg'd and spotted purple calico, variety of blue, and other colours, ditto, printed linens, best and thick ozenbrigs, whiten'd ditto, hempen and flaxen russias, hollands, yard-wide tandems, 7-eights garlix, yard-wide Russia sheeting, yard and 1-eight ditto, 7-eights Irish dowlas, an assortment of 7-eights and yard-wide Irish linens, British sail-cloth, No. 1, to 7, Russia duck, brown rolls, brown hessens, 3-qr. eights, yard-wide and 6-qr. linen and cotton checks, huggabacks, princes linen, cambricks in pieces and patches, clear, long, and pistol lawns, filesias, striped cotton hollands, 9 qr. and 10 Flander's bed-tick, English made ditto, Scotch linen handkerchiefs, Nuns thread, from No. 6 to 12, long dozen thread, colour'd threads, bobbins, cotton laces, an assortment of gartering, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, mace, green and hyson tea, single refined loaf sugar, womens silver cap'd whips, mens half hunters and swivel, womens fine tortoiseshell handled ditto, Hungary hats, gunpowder, bar lead, shot of several sizes, gun flints, corks, table, mens colour'd gloves, womens white and colour'd lamb gloves, mittens, horn and ivory combs, large and middling G B wool cards, large and small slates, scrubbing brushes, hair brooms, painted brushes, writing paper of several sorts, ink-powder, sealing wax, nests of leathern trunks, some eight and some four in a nest, red lead, red lead, London glue, corkings, middling and fine pins, nonsopretties, quality binding, an assortment of sconce and looking glasses, an assortment of blue and-white and burnt ware, an assortment of hosiery, 10, 12 and 20d nails, London steel, A C. No. 3, frying-pans sorted, iron pepper-mills, floodgate boxes, iron shovels and tongs, ditto with brass heads, wire mouse-traps, padlocks, carpenters hammers, joiners hatchets, thumb latches, marking irons, variety of gimblets, plain and brass ball'd iron candlesticks, brass candlesticks, sewing and knitting needles, 8 to 12 inch plate stock locks, mens brass shoe buckles, awl-blades and shoe tacks, buck table knives and forks, buck-head and cap'd pen-knives, seal-end and Barlow's ditto, buck childrens knives, pistol cap'd knives, ditto pen-knives, split and bone butchers knives, womens scissars, taylors shears, brass leather ink-pots, brass thimbles, gilt coat vest buttons, variety snuff-boxes and sleeve buttons, fine and superfine broad-cloths, plains, forest-cloths, kerseys, bearskins, half-thicks, superfine camblets, mix'd duroys, calimancoes, worsted damasks, white and red flannels, shaloons, tammies, brown and white rams, wadding, scarf buttons, with silk and hair, &c.

Just imported from Bristol, by Capt. M'Kenzie, and in the last vessels from London, and to be sold cheap, for cash or short credit,

RHEA and WIKOFF,

At their store near Carpenter's wharff, where Mr. John [illegible] lately removed from,

THree-quarter and 7-eights checks and stripes, yard-wide 3-eights, and 6-qr. linen and cotton checks, cotton bed-bunts, bolter tickings, Scotch handkerchiefs, garterings, lities, ferrits, stay-cord, galoon and braid, paduasoy and figured bons, narrow 6d ditto, flat and round silk laces, cotton ditto, writing paper, Scots and colour'd threads, womens shoes, and mohair, black and scarlet everlastings, barragon, silk and sted saggathies, plain and figur'd duroys, grandurels, silk and camblets, black, blue, green and cloth colour'd rattinets, loons, black, blue and cloth colour'd calimancoes, pink and colour'd durant, ditto tammies, silk and cross bar hungarians, bombazeen, silk poplin, light and cloth colour'd baladine, silk, superfine embroidering, ditto in shades, cloth, crimson, blue, yellow and black taffeties, broad and narrow persians, ditto for bed patterns, white, black, and cloth colour'd white sarsnet, black lutestring, ditto alamode, 7-eights and wide Irish linen, 7-eights and yard-wide tandems, 3 qr. eights garlix, long lawns, cambricks, in pieces and patches, in ditto, spotted and flower'd lawns, muslins, napkens, clouting diaper, damask and diaper table-cloths, russia diapers, Irish sheeting linen, lutestring and rosea handkerchiefs, sectersoy and culgee ditto, mens and womens gloves and mens and womens thread and cotton stockings, ozenbrigs, princes linen, black, blue and drab colour'd broad-cloths, rugs and blankets, felt hats, plain fustians, white and dyed cotton counterpains, brown and white buckrams, bone, ivory fans, cap lace, fine silver plated shoe and knee buckles, ed steel ditto, square steel and metal ditto, snuff boxes, buck handle knives and forks, cuttoe, seal and common knives, enamelled handle ditto, brass float ditto, brass ink-pots, thimbles, stay-hooks, brass sleeve buttons, silver ditto, ivory and horn combs, metal buttons, small scissars, shears, night and key'd brass cocks, locks, hinges, drawing handsaws, hammers, gimblets, raspe, files and chisels, adzes, axes, coopers vizes, frying pans, horse-whips, double flint ware, in small boxes, FF powder, lead, shot, pewter, crew [illegible] &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Best possible image.

September 19, 1754. NUMB. 1343.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 23.

Yesterday the General Assembly of this Colony met at the *Capitol*, in this City, when his Honour the Governor opened the Session with the following SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

I AM very sensible the great Expence the Country is at, in frequent Meeting of the Assembly, but I am persuaded when you seriously consider the present dangerous Situation of our Affairs, you will agree with me, in the absolute Necessity of calling you together at this Time.

The ambitious Views of the *French*, for universal Monarchy, have been particularly observed in *Europe* for many Years. They have for these last Seven Years been oppressing the *British* Subjects in the *East* and *West-Indies*. His Majesty's Colonies on this Continent have been greatly disturbed with their repeated Incroachments: They began with the *Northern* Settlements, and are now carrying their unjust Designs to the *Southern* Colonies of the *British* Subjects.

What more immediately affects us, is, that in open Contempt and Violation of the Treaties now subsisting between the Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *France*, they have, unjustly, invaded his Majesty's Lands on the River *Ohio*, and with an armed Force taken Forts, that, by his Majesty's Orders, I had directed to be built on that River; after which, they have committed the most violent Hostile Act, by attacking our Forces, which were sent, by his Majesty's Commands, to build some Forts on his Lands near the River *Ohio* and killed many of our People.

These Affairs, I hope you will seriously consider; and I fear, this is only a Prelude to their further Designs of invading, and forcing from us the Lands we are now, and have been so long possessed of.

I could expatiate very largely on these Affairs, but my Heart burns with Resentment at their Insolence on the Dignity of the Crown, and disturbing the Quiet of this Dominion.

Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

I think there is no Room for many Arguments to induce you to raise a considerable Supply, to enable me to defeat the Designs of these troublesome People, and Enemies to Mankind. I earnestly desire all Animosities may subside, that your Deliberations and Counsels at this perilous Time, be distinguished by Loyalty, Duty to the best of Kings, and true Patriotism for the Defence of your Country; which is now so much exposed to the Insults of a merciless Enemy.

The Expences to this Time, your Committee can inform you, and I believe the Money is wholly expended.

The conducting of the Expedition for the future, will require great Supplies, but surely the Necessity of our Affairs calls for it; and, no Doubt, it will be thought reasonable, to advance Part of that we are possessed of, to save the Rest.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

Never was a Time which more strongly called for your Unanimity and Dispatch; and as every Individual becomes now concerned in your Consultations, that you will exert yourselves on this Emergency, by granting Supplies equal to the pressing Occasions.

I pray, God may direct your Counsels for his Honour, and the Protection of your Country, by granting such Assistance at this Time, as to qualify me to repel the Force of the Enemy.

Gentlemen,

I have nothing in View, but the Prosperity, Happiness and Safety of this Dominion; I therefore desire to assure you, that I will, with Chearfulness, join in every Thing you may propose for these salutary Ends, consistent with my Instructions.

August 24, 1754.

To the Honourable ROBERT DINWIDDIE, *Esquire, His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia,

The humble ADDRESS of the Council.

SIR,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Council of *Virginia*, now met in General Assembly, return your Honour our most sincere and hearty Thanks for your kind and affectionate Speech at the Opening of this Session.

As we are very deeply affected with your Honour's earnest and most expressive Representation of the present Exigency; and no less sensible of the real Concern, which your Honour has fully manifested for the Prosperity, Happiness, and Safety of this Dominion, We beg Leave to present you, Sir, with such unfeigned and zealous Acknowledgments, as ought to be the Result, and must necessarily flow from the most grateful Sense of such vigilant and beneficent Care of our dearest Interests.

The ambitious Views of the *French*, their open Contempt and Violation of Treaties, and their unjust Invasions of his Majesty's Territories, make our Hearts burn with Resentment: And we assure your Honour, that we look upon ourselves as bound, by every Tie of Loyalty, Gratitude and Humanity, chearfully to concur in every Measure that will most effectually conduce to support the Dignity of the Crown, secure the Lives and Properties of our Fellow Subjects, and repel the Force of those perfidious People, and Enemies of Mankind.

Inspired by these Thoughts, our Counsels at this perilous Time shall be directed with all the Unanimity, Deliberation and Dispatch, which is due to the Importance of the Subject, Duty to the best of Kings, and true Patriotism for the Defence of our Country.

Your Honour's Journey to *Winchester*, which was undertaken with a View to cultivate the Friendship of the *Indians*, and thereby to strengthen our *Western* Frontier, could not but be attended with much Fatigue and Trouble: We therefore beg Leave to return your Honour our Thanks for this Instance of your unwearied Diligence in promoting the true Interest and Prosperity of this Colony.

We cannot but conclude with adding our most fervent Prayers to the Almighty Arbiter of Peace and War, that he would direct your Honour's Consultations, prosper your Endeavours, give Peace and Prosperity to this Dominion, and, in order to that, long continue your Honour an Ornament, and an Happiness to us.

To which his Honour was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Council,

I RETURN you my sincere and hearty Thanks for your kind and affectionate Address. It gives me much Pleasure and Satisfaction to find your strong Intentions to concur with me in defeating the unwarrantable Designs of the French, *which requires the utmost Vigour and Dispatch.*

I do assure you, Gentlemen, *that I shall never think any Fatigue too much in the Service of my King, or that may tend to the Prosperity and Safety of this Dominion; and it is great Joy to me, to have Gentlemen of your Probity and good Sense to consult with on all Occasions, and that my Transactions meet with your Approbation.*

August 26. 1754.

To the Honourable ROBERT DINWIDDIE, *Esq; His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia,

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Burgesses.

SIR,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Burgesses of *Virginia*, now met in General Assembly, return your Honour our Thanks for your Speech at the Opening of this Session.

The Designs of the *French* to extend their Settlements across this Continent from the River St. *Lawrence* to the *Mississippi*, and to secure the same by Forts built at the most convenient Passes; The Spirit with which they carry on these Designs, and the Endeavours, at this Time, in Defiance of the most solemn Treaties, to bring them to Perfection, by invading this Colony, and repelling his Majesty's Subjects from those Lands, to which he has an undoubted Title, must create in us the highest and most becoming Resentment, at the same time that they demand our most serious and strict Attention.

And, when we reflect on the fatal Tendency of these violent Depredations and Encroachments, that, if not timely prevented, they must be the Source of the greatest Mischiefs and Calamities, to all the *British* Dominions upon this Continent: We cannot at all doubt, but that the other Colonies will exert themselves in a mutual Assistance, and unite with us in the common Cause. But whatever they may do, we are determined on our Parts, to withstand the impending Danger, and to pursue every Measure in our Power, to defeat these pernicious Attempts of our Enemies, that we may convince the World, we have nothing more at Heart, than a zealous Discharge of our Duty to the best of Kings, and the sincerest Regard for the Safety and true Interest of our Country.

To which his Honour was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

I THANK you for your Address.

I am very glad that you so properly judge of the fatal Consequences that may follow the violent Depredations and Encroachments of the French.

I have Reason to expect a mutual Aid from our neighbouring Colonies; I have also earnestly wrote for, and intreated Assistance of Men, and a Supply of Ordnance Stores from Great-Britain, *in which I have great Hopes of succeeding.*

It gives me Pleasure that you are determined to withstand the impending Danger, and pernicious Attempts of the French: *If you cordially grant sufficient Supplies, I doubt not, with the Blessing of God on our just Endeavours, we shall be able to defeat the Designs of our Enemies.*

On Friday last Captain Ritchie arriv'd here in five Weeks Passage from Liverpool (but 26 Days only from the Land) who was kind enough to bring the publick Papers to the Thirtieth of July with him, from which we have the following Advices, viz.

VIENNA, June 15.

THE Camp intended to be formed this Summer in Bohemia, under the Command of Field Marshal Brown, is to consist of forty-two Battallions, twenty-one Squadrons of Cuirassiers and Dragoons, and twenty-two Companies of Grenadiers, who have all Orders to assemble by the First of August next.

Leghorn, June 10. Since the Retreat of the Corsican Malecontents from before Bastia, the Marquis de Grimaldi has published an Edict, promising, that whoever kills any One of these Rebels, shall be advanced on the Spot in the Republick's Service, and that the Promotion to be obtained as a Reward for such Mark of Affection towards the Government, shall be proportioned to the Rank and Quality of the Rebels so killed.

Rouen, June 20. On the 17th all the Chambers of the Parliament of Normandy assembled, according to the Arret of the 5th, in order to deliberate on the Chancellor's Answer to the Counsellors of the said Parliament. In this Assembly, the most numerous there has yet been, two Points were settled: The first was, to send immediately the Counsellors to the King to know precisely the Day and Hour that his Majesty would chuse to be waited on by the Deputies of his Parliament, with Injunction to the said Counsellors not to return till they had had Audience of the Monarch; and that till their Return all the Functions of the Company should cease. This firm and vigorous Resolution was unanimously followed by a second, which was to order Remonstrances, &c. and the Court will immediately appoint a Committee to prepare them.

Rome, June 15. The Pope has granted a Bull, impowering the King of Spain to make use of three or four Months Income of all Benefices both in his European and American Dominions, to enable him to accomplish his great Design of reducing the Strength of the African Infidels.

Barcelona, June 12. The Armaments here and in the other Harbours are very large, and carrying on with the most vigorous Expedition; but by undoubted Advice from Court, they are designed only against the Africans.

Franckfort, June 30. The King of Prussia's sudden Return to Potsdam from Bareith, has put an End to the Report of that Prince's Intention to see the French Camp in Alsace.

Paris, July 1. Our Letters from London, are full of the Disputes between the French of Canada and the Subjects of the British Crown in New-England, &c. The Duke de Mirepoix also mentions the same in his Dispatches; and the Earl of Albemarle has conferred with his Majesty's Ministers on this Subject. The Explanations given on both Sides shew that these Differences take their Rise from the Notions which each Nation has concerning the Extent of its Territories. The Conferences held since the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, for settling the Limits of the Two Powers in America, having proved fruitless, the Consequence has been, that the Commandants of the French Troops in Canada, being willing to secure that Province from being insulted by the Indians in Alliance with the English, have advanced towards a River, called the Ohio, in order to cover their Territories on that Side, and thereby maintain themselves in the Enjoyment of Lands which are a Part of their antient Possessions. Nevertheless, we are persuaded that the Kind of War which is begun in those Parts, will not be productive of very bad Consequences, and that all Things will fall into Order again, as soon as the two Courts come to a right Understanding in Regard to the Limits of their respective Possessions.

Paris, July 5. M. Duvelaer, who arriv'd here from London about a Fortnight ago, has had several Conferences with the King's Ministers and the Directors of the East-India Company, concerning the Conditions on which he is to sign the proposed Accommodation between the two Companies when he returns to England. As he is provided with ampler Powers than he formerly had, it is expected that he will find the English Company in a Humour to come to a final Conclusion.

Algiers, June 18. The Corsairs of this State having sent hither a French Ship, which they stopt near Malaga for some pretended Flaw in the Passports, the Dey ordered her to be released immediately, and gave Notice of it to M. Germain, who acts here as Consul of France in the Absence of M. Lemaire, who is gone to make a Report to his Court of the Nature of our Differences with his Most Christian Majesty.

Nantz, June 28. A Man of War and two Frigates lie actually in the Road of Rochefort, waiting only for their Instructions to put to Sea.

Paris, July 8. The Gentlemen of the Inquests and Requests have written to the Chief President at Soissons for more precise and particular Explanations of the Conditions of their Return. A main Difficulty started by these Gentlemen, is the Tenor of the Declaration which the Parliament will be directed to record at the Recommencement of its Session.

Naples, June 25. The formidable Army which the King has actually on Foot occasions much Speculation; It consists of 51,000 effective Men, all in good Order, and well disciplined. The Marquis Gregory has presented a Plan to the King, for keeping up constantly such an Army, without imposing any new Tax on the Subjects.

Legborn, June 28. There is nothing new from Corsica, except that the Republick's Troops frequently skirmish with the Malecontents Forces. A Body of the latter have marched again towards Bastia, and have been reinforced there by a Detachment of 200 Men, who at the same time escorted to the Camp a Convoy of Provisions and Ammunition sent from Corte. As to the rest, it does not yet appear that the Corsicans have received the heavy Cannon, with which, it was said, they intended to undertake the Siege of Bastia.

Paris, July 12. There is Advice from Brest, that the Eagle and the Diana Frigates are just sailed from that Port, but their Destination is not yet known.

Some of the exiled Gentlemen at Soissons write thus. "We are in Expectation of being re-called; we are flattered with Hopes that this Event will come to pass before the End of the Month: They give out that the King's Council are to repair to Compeigne, as if they went to demand their Return. There is a certain Ceremonial in such Matters, which must be observed."

Aix, July 6. *The 27th past the new Remonstrances were read; which took up an Hour and a Half. They were unanimously approved of; and judged to be very strong, solid and respectful. On the 28th, being the Day on which the Parliament was to break up, a Letter to the King was read, setting forth the destructive Effects of the Schism in that Province, and the unwarrantable Proceedings of the Clergy, in regard to the Administration of the Sacraments. The Reading of this Letter, which was generally approved of, took up above an Hour and a Half.*

Paris A-la-main, July, 19. *We learn from Corsica, by the Way of Genoa, that the Malecontents have suppressed all the Provincial Magistrates, and elected a Commander in Chief and three Lieutenants General, who are to make new Laws to be observed in the Island, and labour to accomplish a Design, which if it succeeds, will surprize all Europe.*

Paris, July 5. *The Duke de Belleisle is set out for his Government of Metz, where he is gone to make Preparations for assembling the Troops which are to encamp there under his Command in September next.*

The Orders and Instructions with which M. Duvelaer was charged at his Return to England, have been communicated to the Earl of Albemarle, so that the Convention for the Accommodation of Affairs between the two Indian Companies is loooked upon as on the Point of being concluded, notwithstanding all the Reports which have been propagated to the contrary. People here don't loook upon Affairs in America in the Light they are represented in the English News Papers; but hope that the complex Situation of Affairs in that Country will occasion the Renewal of Conferences for the better Regulation of the Limits of the respective Possessions.

Paris A-la-main, July 22. The People of Paris always flatter'd themselves, and the Event shews it was not without Foundation, that the King's residing at Compeigne would have a happy Influence on the Matters that have been so long in Agitation. The Grand Chamber was too near the King for the Persons who interested themselves in the Negotiation relating to it, not to avail themselves of this Proximity. In Effect, since his Majesty went to that Place, M. Maupeou, First President of the Parliament, has had several Conferences with his Majesty; and in the last the King desired him to signify to the Parliament, that he gave them Permission to return. On coming out from the King, M. Maupeou received the Compliments of the Nobility belonging to the Court, on this Subject: On his Return to Soissons he intimated the agreeable News to the Members of the Grand Chamber, and dispatched circular Letters to the other Exiles, informing them, that the King had forgiven his Parliament, and granted them Leave to return.

It is said, that as this august Body was dispersed by Letters de Cachet, there must be others issued to re-unite them; and that these Letters are actually preparing.

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Some of the Members of the Grand Chamber are already returned to Paris, and others are gone to their Country Seats.

It is reported, that, in the mean Time till all the Members meet together again, a Chamber of Vacations will be form'd of those Members who usually compos'd that Chamber; both on Account of such Business as cannot be delayed, and of the Vacation that the Parliament ordinarily observed at this Time of the Year.

LONDON.

Whitehall, July 2. His Majesty in Council hath been pleased to approve of Robert Hunter Morris, Esq; to be Deputy or Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, upon the Appointment of Thomas and Richard Penn, Esquires, Proprietaries of that Province.

The Establishment which the French have made on the River Ohio, is no new Scheme, merely with a View to improve their Trade, but a Thing long ago concerted, and is look'd upon as Part of a grand Plan for rendering themselves Masters of North-America.

July 4. From Barbados we have an Account, that a French Man of War of 36 Guns had been there, to demand Satisfaction of an English Man of War for taking some Wood out of a French Sloop at Tobago; but the English Man of War not being there, and the Governor not giving the French Captain the Satisfaction he expected, he declar'd he would take some other Method to obtain it.

July 6. Letters from America advise, that the French have gain'd the Nova-Scotia Indians to themselves; that a very considerable Body of Indians and French have appear'd on the Back Frontiers of North-Carolina; and that 500 French, with a Body of Indians, were advancing towards Georgia.

July 13. "Within these few Days the King has held two Councils on the Affairs of America, at which it has been represented to his Majesty, that the French in those Parts were daily stretching beyond the Limits of their Possessions; that those Enterprizes on their Part were attended with Steps that could not be but look'd upon as Hostilities; that they persisted in their Design to keep Possession of the Posts they had occupied on the River Ohio; that they were not only making Settlements along that River, but also erecting Forts there, and continually reinforcing their Troops on that Side; and that Dispositions of this Nature must infallibly bring on a War between the Colonies of both Nations. Upon this Information it has been resolv'd to reiterate the Complaints already made to the French Court, concerning the Conduct of her Governors and Commandants in Canada; and in the mean while to send Orders to the Commanders of the English Troops in Virginia to repel Force by Force, and not to suffer the French to come beyond the Boundaries of their Territories in their Neighbourhood of the River Ohio. A Frigate is to sail forthwith for New-England, with these Orders and Resolutions of the Council."

The Garland Man of War, and some others, lie at Portsmouth, waiting for a fair Wind to sail for North-America.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in India, dated at Calcutta, Jan. 10, 1754.

'Since my last I can give you a Piece of News which is authentick: We have had another smart Engagement in these Parts, 'and have put the French so entirely to the Rout, that I should 'think that they will not be able to face us again; our Forces 'were inferior much to theirs, 9000 Europeans and Indians; and 'on theirs 21,000: The Want of Provisions, and extreme hard 'Service in our Army, induced them to attack the French in their 'Trenches, and have obtained a complete Victory, taken all their 'Artillery, consisting of 11 Pieces of Cannon, several Mortars, '&c. all their Baggage, 4 or 500 European Prisoners, with the Officers of the Day, the General being gone to make a Visit to the 'neighbouring Nabob. In the Bazar or Market, was a great Plenty of all Manner of Refreshments, which was of the greatest 'Consequence. The Number of Killed and Wounded on our Side 'was inconsiderable, as to theirs I can't give any Account, the 'Letter I receiv'd from one of the Officers being wrote in so great 'a Hurry, that he does not mention any other Particulars, but the 'French themselves were so secure of Victory, that they had posted 'a Party of Horse to oppose our Retreat; and a Report was spread, 'that they were ordered to give no Quarter.'

By the New Elizabeth, Manly, arrived in the Downs from Barbados, there is Advice, that a Squadron of four French Ships of the Line of Battle, with some smaller Vessels, and about 2000 Land Forces on board, bound to the East-Indies, sailed from St. Jago, one of the Cape Verde Islands the 6th of April last.---Upon which it is to be observed, that our Squadron, viz. The Kent of 70 Guns, Admiral Watson, Capt. Speake, the Salisbury of 50, Capt. Knowles, the Bridgwater of 20, Captain Martin, and the King's Fisher, Capt. Mitchell, sailed from Madeira the 18th of April: So that this French Squadron has got the Start of ours by twelve Days, besides the Odds in the Latitude; Madeira lying between 32 and 33 Degrees North, and the Cape Verde Islands from 15 to 18 Degrees, which makes at least 1000 Miles Difference. The Cumberland, Captain Pocock, of 66 Guns, and the Tyger, Capt. Leatham, of 60, sailed from Plymouth the 18th of May to join Admiral Watson.

July 18. His Majesty's Ships the Mermaid and Otter Men of War sailed from Plymouth on Wednesday last, being appointed stationed Ships in America.

The Royal Anne, now building at Woolwich, is to carry 112 Brass Guns; and the Main-mast which is designed for her is ninety six Feet long.

Thursday last the Lady of Thomas Penn, Esq; Proprietary of Pennsylvania, was brought-to-Bed of a Son at his House in Brywick, Berkshire.

July 25. *It is confidently reported, that Orders were lost Week sent to the Colonies, to raise Forces at their Discretion, to act against the French.*

We have Advice from Madeira, that the Tyger and Cumberland Men of War, bound for the East Indies, sailed from thence the 3d of June.

They write from Madrid, that one of the chief Points on the Carpet, in regard to the Negotiation with England, is to contrive some Method for getting speedy Satisfaction when any English Ships are illegally taken by their Guarda Costa's in America; for as to Navigation in the West-Indian Seas without Search or Visit, they don't seem inclined to make us such a Concession; consequently our Ships will always be liable to be taken: Nevertheless, they profess a sincere Desire to do Justice for all illegal Captures; and, for this Purpose, they are willing to abridge the tedious Forms of Law hitherto used on such Occasions; and that all Captures shall be tried, without Appeal, by a Supreme Court in the West-Indies.---In short, they seem willing to do any Thing but the right Thing.

'Tis said the French Parliament, who have been exiled so long, are recalled by Order of the French King.

By a Letter from St. Jago (one of the Verde Islands, 15 Degrees North Latitude, in the Possession of the Portuguese) dated the 29th of April last, we hear that the Kent Indiaman, which sailed from the Cove of Cork on the 24th of March last, arrived there that Day, with Colonel Aldecreon, Captains Ford and Weller, Lieutenant Hunt, and Ensign Adnett, on board. They desired Leave to take in fresh Water, which the Governor granted on the Colonel's going on Shore to see him. Two Days after the London, the other Indiaman that sailed from the Cove of Cork in Company with the Kent, came in: She had on board Captain Townsend, Lieutenants Welch, Hewetson, and Reynolds, Ensigns Bush and Reynell, and the Chaplain Mr. Preston. They set Sail again for Madagascar on the 3d of May. The Officers, Sailors, and Soldiers on board both Ships, were in good Health and Spirits, and had not lost a Man since their Sailing from the Cove of Cork.---All the Provisions they got in the Island of St. Jago, was in Exchange for old Cloaths and old Linen, Money being of no Use or Currency in that Part of the World. All the Inhabitants are Black, and there was no white Man in the whole Island but the Governor. They had no Account of the Britannia.

July 27. We hear that several Men of War from the West-Indies are to be join'd in the Windward Passage by others which a few Weeks since sailed from England; in order to form a Squadron of Observation.

By a private Letter from France, of undoubted Credit, we hear, that at a religious Assembly of Protestants in the Province of Saintonge, some Troops were sent against them, who fired on them, killed several, and took above forty Persons of both Sexes Prisoners, and tore Numbers of young Ladies from their Parents, and sent them to Convents.

They write from Manheim, that a Detachment of twenty-five Men being sent to Rondsdorff, in order to seize a reformed Minister at that Place, his Followers got under Arms, and attacked the Detachment, which they soon repulsed. But apprehending a second Visit with a greater Force, they conveyed him to Schwelm in the District of Mark, in the Dominions of the King of Prussia. This Affair has been laid before the Court.

BOSTON, September 9.

Friday last about 200 of our Soldiers arrived in Town from the Eastward, on board a Sloop: The same Day upwards of an Hundred more were landed at Duxbury, and Yesterday they arrived here very much fatigued, having travelled forty Miles by Land.

Saturday last Advice came to Town from the Westward, that on the first Instant (being Lord's Day) a Man was shot dead by the Indians, as he was riding to Meeting at Stockbridge, and that two Indians got into an House there, and killed and scalped a Woman and two Children. 'Tis added, that several Companies of armed Men from Connecticut and the Western Parts of this Province, were marched to the Frontiers, to protect the Inhabitants from further Insults.

We hear from Casco-Bay, that his Excellency the Governor returned to that Place from visiting the Forts at Cushnock and Taconnet, on Tuesday Night last about Ten a Clock. And that his Excellency was to embark on Saturday last for this Place.

NEW-YORK, September 16.

On Thursday last arrived here in 9 Weeks from Plymouth, but last in 6 from Madeira, His Majesty's ship the Mermaid, the Honourable Washington Shirley, Esq; Commander, stationed at Boston, having brought the Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania; and in the Afternoon of the same Day, His Honour landed in good Health neat the Flat-Rock-Battery, in this City, where he was welcomed ashore by a great Number of Gentlemen, and from thence conducted up to the House of the Honourable JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq; in Broad-street.---We hear he sets out this Week for Philadelphia.

Mr. MORRIS, the Governor's Nephew, likewise arrived in the Mermaid, being appointed Captain of the Independent Company formerly Governor Clinton's, in this Garrison.

By one of the Inhabitants of Hosack, near Albany, arrived here since our last, directly from thence, we are told, That on his Return home to his Farm, after his Escape from the Indians in their Attack of that Place in August last, he found his own, together with sundry of his Neighbours Plantations entirely destroyed, all the Houses and Barns in the Neighbourhood, except two, burnt to Ashes; himself without House or Home; and a great Smell throughout the Country, by Means of the Cattle that were kill'd.

We have much the same Intelligence from a Gentleman who was within a few Miles of Hosack about ten Days since.

We have received Advice, That the People of Pantousec, a Town about 7 Miles from Stockbridge, having heard of the Murder committed at that Place by the Indians, assembled together in three or four Houses, the better to defend themselves against their barbarous Enemies in Case of an Attack, and intended to remove their Effects as soon as possible to Stockbridge, being by their Situation much expos'd to the Mercy of the Indians. Among others that remov'd, was one Miller, who in searching for some Cattle about a Mile from the Town, had two Guns discharged at him; and looking round in a very great Surprize, discover'd two Indians, at one of which he fir'd, and as he fell down, and made a terrible Noise, Miller imagin'd he kill'd him; the other Indian then pursu'd Miller, and throwing his Hatchet at him, bruis'd him considerably, nevertheless he got clear, and meeting with the rest of his Companions, who were alarm'd at the Report of the Guns, they return'd to the Place of Action, but could see no more of the Indians; however by the great Quantity of Blood they discover'd, they were certain Miller kill'd the Indian he fir'd at: They would have pursu'd the other, but were advis'd by a Stockbridge Indian then present, to desist, lest they brought themselves into a Snare.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.

ARRIVALS.

At LONDON. The Carolina, Mesnard; and Myrtilla, Marsden, from Philadelphia.

At DOVER. The Maria, Miller; and Joseph, Bryant, from New-York. The Osgood, Robinson; St. George, Foster; and Amelia, Abadam, from Virginia. The Sally, White; and Swift, Rawlins, from Maryland. The Polly, White, from South-Carolina.

At DEAL. The Sally, Noaks; Thetis, Cummings; Hazard, Cozen; and Ranger, Whiting, from Virginia.

At BRISTOL. The Grace, Nelson, from New-York. The Parrot, Trenchard; Cæsar, Dixon; York, Reynolds; Spotswood, ---------; and Anne, Perry, from Virginia, The Biddeford, Cole, from Maryland.

At LIVERPOOL. The Radburne, Ward, from Virginia.

At CORK. The Kennebeck, Bunny, from Boston.

At JAMAICA. The Katherine, Arthur; and Polly, Badger, from Philadelphia.

DEAL, July 22. Came down, The William, Coolidge, for Maryland.

By Captain Ritchie there is Advice, that the Captains Mesnard, Reeve and Stirling, were to leave London about the Eighth of August for this Port: And that the Betty and Sally, Captain Snead, also bound hither from Liverpool, would sail much about the same Time. On his Passage he spoke with Captain Cookson for this Place from Hamburgh with Palatines.

Captain Dunn, from Jamaica, advises, that off the East End of the Island he spoke with the Tyger, Burrows, going in there from this Harbour: That off of Crooked-Island he met with a violent Hurricane: And that he fell in with a Brigantine from Surrinam for Rhode-Island, that had lost her Foremast, the Top of her Mainmast, and most of her Sails in a Gale of Wind.

Since our last arrived here the Captains Ewing and Brown from Holland with Palatines.

Saturday last the Reverend Mr. WHITEFIELD returned here from New-York. On Sunday Morning he preach'd at the New-Presbyterian-Meeting; and in the Evening in the Academy-Yard, to a vast Number of People of all Denominations. On Monday he set out for Whiteclay Creek, and proposed to preach there on Tuesday at Ten in the Morning; at St. George's at Four in the Afternoon; at Nottingham on Wednesday; and to return to this City To-morrow or Saturday. He is to preach on Sunday Morning next at the New-Presbyterian-Meeting, and in the Evening in the Academy-Yard; at both which Places, a Collection will be made for the Benefit of the Charity-Children of the Academy of this City. On Monday he sets out for Commencement at the New-Jersey College, and in his Way thither intends to preach at Maidenhead at Four a Clock that Afternoon, and on Tuesday at Brunswick, at Ten in the Morning.

Sunday last His Majesty's Snow of War, the Jamaica, Captain Hood, sail'd for Carolina.

Last Week Captain Adam Stephen, *of the* Virginia *Regiment, the following Account of the Engagement that happen'd at a call'd* The Flats, *in* May *last, between the* English *and* French, *Friend here; which, as it is a more particular Relation of that fair than we have yet had, and may be depended on, the above Gentleman having been in the Action, it is thought proper to publish now, that the Publick may judge what Right the* French *had to it an* Assassination *(as they* most artfully *term'd it in the late Capitulation granted to the* Virginia *Forces) and whether they were the Aggressors, by giving the first Fire.*

MAY the Tenth, I was detached with a Party, towards the *French* Fort, to reconnoitre the Country, procure Intelligence, and come up, if possible, with *Jamonville, Le Force,* &c. who had advanced about 40 Miles up *Monongahela*, on the same Side. The heavy Rains that fell for 10 Days successively, made our Excursion very fatiguing: However, in three Days March over the Mountains, we arrived at the Place where the *French* had encamped the Night before. Discourag'd by the Weather, they had given over their Design, and returned to the Fort. I dispatched a Spy to the Fort for Intelligence, and, upon his Return, made all the Haste I could to join the Regiment. They soon received Advice, that I was coming, and detached *Jamonville,* &c. with a chosen Party, to come up with me. We were informed of this about eight Days after I joined the Regiment, and a superior Party was sent out against them. The Party unluckily miss'd them; and we received certain Intelligence about Sun-set, that they had been within five Miles of our Camp since Morning. Colonel *Washington* ordered a Detachment of 40 Men to be ready in all Haste to march against them. We set out about Eleven a Clock, and it raining heavily, made the Night so dark that we lost seven Men on the March, and were five Hours marching as many Miles. At Day-light we put our Arms in the best Order we could (for it rained without Intermission) and came up with the *French* to Breakfast. A smart Action ensu'd; our Arms and Ammunition were dry, being shelter'd by the Bark Huts they slept in; we could not depend on ours, and therefore keeping up our Fire, advanced as near as we could with fixt Bayonets, and received their Fire. They had chosen a Place to encamp in with great Judgment, either to hide or defend themselves, but our Bayonets gave us an Advantage over them: *Jamonville,* eleven private Men were killed on the Spot: Monsieur *Le Force* Enfign *Druillon,* two Cadets, and eighteen private Men, were taken Prisoners. We were Thirty-three *English*; the *French* Thirty-seven, in the Engagement. Three *Indian* Men and two Boys came up with us before the Affair was over. I took *Druillon,* a prisoner low, the first Prisoner. We had one Man kill'd, an Officer and two private Men wounded.

To the Printers of the Pennsylvania Gazette.

It is the particular Desire of many of the Wellwishers of this Province that you will insert the following Paper in your next GAZETTE.

AS our Privilege of electing Members to represent us in Assembly is the grand Foundation of the Liberty we enjoy under our excellent Constitution, so is the premature Choice of them the Destruction of our Peace, Welfare, *and* Happiness; *for as these are impowered by us to make Laws for the Government of our Country, so ought we deliberately, and with one* Voice, *to elect such Men as are well known Ability, and who are not conscientiously principled against enacting Laws for our* common Security.

It is justly to be lamented at this Time, that the Elections, for this County in particular, have not for many Years been general; nor have above one Half of the Electors belonging to it, 'till this very critical Conjuncture, ever thought it necessary to vote at all; so that now, in the unhappy Turn of Affairs, this Neglect is much regreted by a considerable Number. We now behold with Horror the Inroads of the French, and think it high Time to look round us, and unite as with one Voice to elect such Men as are able and willing to defend themselves and Country from so violent an Enemy.

By Defence, we mean no other than by giving Money out of the Publick Stock to raise Men, to go in Conjunction with those raised by the other Colonies to repel the French, *who are daily plundering our Back Inhabitants, and spoiling and laying waste our Borders. And as this may now be done at a small Expence, while the Enemy are neither numerous nor potent in Force or Arms, we shall be greatly wanting to ourselves, and Posterity, if we do not act vigorously on this Occasion, and therefore I hope none of us can be so void of Reason as to be inattentive to this* important Call: *For this Cause, my Friends, in Reality demands your utmost Attention; it is no less than the* most glorious Cause of Liberty, *in which it becomes you to exert yourselves at this Time of imminent Danger; and to be plain, there is nothing but an indolent, pusillanimous Conduct that can defeat your Purposes.*

To be a Member of the House is not a Fee-simple, neither is it, indeed can it be, intail'd upon any Sett of Men. You have an absolute Right to elect annually, and if you tacitly suffer those to continue in the House who are against all kind of Defence, you are giving up your Liberties and your Right to change on all Occasions for the Good and Safety of your Province: And never was there a greater Necessity for a Change than at this Juncture. Suffer not then yourselves to be inactive to an urgent and so pressing a Call, but keep your Ears open to the general Cry.----For should the French *be suffered to settle where they have already placed themselves, within the Limits of our Province, what other Terms we expect than to be obliged, in a little Time, to enter ourselves Volunteers to fight in Defence of* all our Possessions, *or else suffer ourselves to be burdened with heavy Taxes, to support, perhaps, a tedious and expensive War: And this must inevitably be the Consequence, if something is not immediately done.*

We are not, we publickly declare, for electing Men whom we judge would be for passing a military Law.---Men of Moderation and Humanity, and who are not, from their Principles, against Defence, are all we want: And tho' some Men have insinuated, that this is our Aim, they at the same time, expose their own Policy, as this Insinuation shews, that they can intend it only as a Bugbear to intimidate the industrious Germans, who have been oppress'd with a Law of this Kind in their own Country.-----But our Cause is good, my Brethern, as it breathes no other than the Voice *of* Liberty; *and we intend not to engage in any sinister Methods to gain Influence, but to act, without being biassed by Party Views,* honourably, openly, *and* fairly, *for the Good and Security of ourselves, the* Safety *and* Happiness *of our Country: Wherefore we hoped our Endeavours will succeed; and that no undue Influences of this Kind will ever taint the Breast of an* honest Pennsylvanian.

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

ON reading an Advertisement in the last Week's Papers, I hope I shall stand excused if I should animadvert a little on the divers Freemen of this Province, who assume unto themselves all the Uneasiness at the Settlements lately made by the Subjects of the French King, near our Back Inhabitants; these Gentlemen, perhaps, may imagine themselves more uneasy than on a narrow Scrutiny may be found to be necessary. I will venture to say, that I believe all the Freemen in this Province are uneasy at the Encroachments of the French; but, in order to aggrandise themselves as Dictators, they have aspersed the Character of the late Assembly, who they say, are bound, from their religious Scruples, not to afford the necessary Supplies; this is too glaring to answer their Purpose, I shall recommend these Gentlemen to the Votes of the Assembly to supply their Memory, where they may find that the Assembly voted in May last, the Sum of Ten Thousand Pounds, and, in August following, an Addition of Five Thousand Pounds, which made the Sum voted last Fifteen Thousand Pounds, a Sum that I believe wise judicious Men will think sufficient to answer the present necessary Supplies on the Part of this Province; and for sinking the same they have propos'd the Excise Bill, as by Experience for upwards of

Best possible image.

thirty Years paſt, the leaſt oppreſſive to the People, and beſt Method of raiſing Money on ourſelves; which Bill did not paſs with the Governor. Now, Gentlemen, I ſhall leave you to judge at whoſe Door the Fault ought to be laid why Money was not given, and whether theſe uneaſy Gentlemens Advertiſement doth not proceed more from Party Prejudice, than any real Cauſe of Uneaſineſs in the Conduct of the late Aſſembly; I would therefore earneſtly recommend to the Gentlemen Freeholders, to conſider ſeriouſly the true State of the Caſe before they make a Change, and not ſuffer themſelves to be amuſed or frighted out of their Liberties, leſt they ſhould thereby bring on themſelves burthenſome Taxes, and real Evils; and inſtead of preſerving their Country, Fortunes and Families, be the unhappy Inſtruments of their Ruin.-- Gentlemen, pleaſe to remember a Liberty once loſt is hard to be regained.

To the Publiſhers of the Pennſylvania Gazette.

Ne Sutor *ultra* Crepidam.

I BEG Leave to addreſs the Public in Excuſe of a *Billingsgate* Performance they have been lately troubled with. A *Doſe of Hellebore* I adminiſtred to its Author, for a Diſtemper in the Brain, has happened to operate with uncommon *Violence*; it has robb'd him of his *Temper* and *Good Manners*. But I requeſt that his *ſtupid Scurrilities* may be received with a proper Allowance for his *preſent State* of Mind; they are only the natural *Ebullitions* of a *wounded Spirit*, doing *bitter Penance* for the Works of *Vanity* and *Dulneſs*, and therefore truly merit our Compaſſion, not Indignation. Rightly underſtood, they are to be accounted the Effects of a *ſevere Compunction* for paſt Errors, and no Doubt portend a Reformation. However, if, inſtead of that he ſhould relapſe, let it be no Matter of Concern, I am ſtill ready to ſet him right for a very *moderate Fee*. Yet if my kind Intentions towards *himſelf* ſhould be diſappointed, it is nevertheleſs in my Power to make his Caſe of *general Uſe*. I am now preparing for the Preſs, a Philoſophical Eſſay on the Nature and Cauſe of Dullneſs, and this Author being the *propereſt Subject* in the World for me to go to Work upon, I ſhall take Care to *diſſect* his Genius and Writings very minutely, and whatever *Wriggling*, *Twiſting*, *Spurning*, &c. he may make under my Hands, I aſſure the Public, it ſhall not in the leaſt diſcompoſe the *Tranquility* and *Accuracy* of my Reſearches. There ſeems ſomething indeed particular in the *poor Man's* Caſe, that may unavoidably have led him into Dullneſs. By his own Declarations, his Mind was early and long *fettered* in the Taylor's Buſineſs, hence it became unfit for treating any Subject with Succeſs that was not ſome way relative to the *Trumpery* of the *Trade*. A *Panegyric* upon a Birth-day Suit, an Elegy on a *greaſed Cloak*, or the like, he may be allowed to attempt, for theſe are Subjects partly belonging to the Craft; but for higher Themes, he can neither have Elevation of Soul, nor a ſufficient Stock of Ideas.

He has lately, at the Head of his *Fellow-Craftſmen*, declared a Jealouſy of me, as invading his *Province*, and [illegible] debarred by a public Act of the *Fraternity*: [illegible] has my Conſent to ſit at the Head of th[illegible] man, but as Maſter *Botcher*, *Blunderer* [illegible] vided he do not tranſgreſs the *Limits aſ*[illegible]

As the Senſe of *Johannes Secundus* [illegible] to expreſs a *real Paſſion*, he thought h[illegible] thing to the *hanging Compliment*, tho' [illegible] of its *Delicacy*. *Johannes Secundus* in [illegible] obſerved, that that ſame *Gothic Scribbler*, [illegible], and *Winkyn de Word* *, are equal Authorities with me. I have ſtill therefore the modeſt Aſſurance to aver it was a Piece of *Courtſhip* unworthy the *Politeneſs* of a *Hottentot*.

I muſt bring him back once more on this Line in his Quotation.

Whilſt you ſupport my *falling Corps with* thine.

Quere, Is it common for *one Corps* to prevent the Falling of another *Corps*. Pray, good Sir, accept of this Emendation;

---------- *Thy Servant humble,*
Deſires his falling Corps on thine may tumble.

This is much more proper and natural.

N. B. The Word *Quack* is ſooner writ than *Pedant*, and is a Character more *contemptible*; but when I write, I chuſe to do it in the Manner this Gentleman's *Superior* would; beſides, I am ſufficiently furniſhed to humble him for his Sins of Dullneſs, without making any of his *others* paſs in *Review*; that would be taking an Advantage over him, which *I do not ſtand in Need of*.

SOPHRONIMUS.

* *Dunciad, Lib.* I. *Line* 129.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Molly and Hannah, James Campbell from Boſton.
Ship Beaver, John Hamilton from Liverpool.
Brig Sally, William Thompſon from Barbados.
Ship Beulah, John Richey from Liverpool.
Ship Nancy, John Ewing from Rotterdam and Cowes.
Sloop William and Mary, Edward Howard from Barbados.
Snow Charming Polly, Henry Dunn from Jamaica.
Ship Barclay, John Brown, from Rotterdam.
Ship Charming Sally, Rowland Criſp from Jamaica.
Sloop Saliſbury, William Burrows from Salem.
Snow Moore, William Moore from New-Caſtle, on Delaware.
Ship Culloden, James Moore from Ditto.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Molly and Hannah, James Campbell for Boſton.
Sloop Providance, Joſeph Bucklin, for R. Iſland.
Sloop Frances, Francis Dickinſon for Bermuda.
Sloop Polly, Robert Ellis for Weſt Indies.
Sloop Aurora, William Higgs for [illegible] Kitts.
Sloop Peggy, Thomas Potter for Barbados.

CLEARED. *Snow Meleſent, John [illegible] Barbados.*
Sloop Mary, Brotherton Daggett, to R[illegible]
Sloop Mary, Jeremiah Hawkins [illegible] Ditto.
Sloop Nancy, Eliſha Salter, to [illegible] Carolina.
Schooner Betſey, William Price to St. Chriſtophers.
Schooner William, Ebenezer Kent to Boſton.
Sloop Jemima, James Lowther to St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Peggy, Matthew Atkinſon to N. Carolina.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof (Price 9d.)

THE VOTES of the laſt Seſſion of Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania.

Where may be had, the Votes of their four former Seſſions.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office (Price 9d.)

Perſonal Affliction and frequent Reflection upon human Life, of great Uſe to lead MAN to the Remembrance of GOD. A SERMON, preached on Sunday Sept. 1, 1754, in CHRIST-CHURCH, *Philadelphia*; occaſioned by the Death of a beloved PUPIL, who departed this Life Auguſt 28, 1754, in the 16th Year of his Age. By W. SMITH, M. A. Profeſſor of Philoſophy in the Academy of *Philadelphia*.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the German Printing-Office, in Third-ſtreet,

THE German ALMANACK, for the year 1755; likewiſe a ſervant lad's time to be diſpoſed of, who has five years and a half to ſerve, he is a braſs-founder by trade, and underſtands a little of the printing buſineſs; and is ſold for no fault.

JUST imported in the ſhip Beaver, John Hamilton maſter, from Liverpool, and to be ſold by WILLIAM BLAIR and JOHN MEAS, on Powell's wharff, A few likely men and women ſervants; alſo a parcel of fine ſalt.

To be SOLD,

A NEW riding chair, compleatly finiſhed, with the harneſs. Enquire of William Pyewell, over againſt Samuel Rhoades's at the lower End of Second-ſtreet.

EDWARD WEYMAN,

UPHOLSTERER,

At the ſign of the Royal Bed, the Corner of Cheſtnut and Second Streets, Philadelphia, makes all Kinds of Upholſterer's Work, viz.

FURNITURE for beds and window curtains, either feſtoon or plain ſtuffs, all kinds of ſettees, and ſettee beds, eaſy chairs, couches and chair bottoms, either of ſilk, worſted or leather, likewiſe feather beds, matraſſes, cabin ſtools, and puts up paper hangings in the neateſt manner; he alſo makes umbrelloes ſuitable for the ſun, and mends thoſe for bad weather. He will either find materials ſuitable for the above-mentioned furniture, or will make up ladies and gentlemens own; he likewiſe can ſupply perſons with all ſorts of joyners work; thoſe ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their furniture made up in the neateſt and neweſt faſhions, and with immediate diſpatch, at the moſt reaſonable rates, by their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

EDWARD WEYMAN.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given to the tanners, and others, who have cows, horſes, and mares tails to diſpoſe of, that ſaid Weyman gives the beſt price for thoſe ſorts of hair. Tbc. ⊙ 5s.

EVAN MORGAN,

In King-ſtreet, commonly call'd Water-ſtreet, a little below Market-ſtreet,

CONtinues to ſell old Madeira wine, canary or ſack, mountain, malaga, and ſundry other ſorts of wines; old Jamaica ſpirit, brandy, geneva and cordial waters, anniſeeds and corks, iſinglaſs for fining wine and beer, beſt pickling vinegar, and true white wine vinegar. He has alſo to ſell a copper ſtill, containing about 90 gallons, with its pewter worm, a copper-plate ſign, and iron bars to hang it, ſuitable for any tavern; and a weaver's loom and gears; a 24 hour clock; a walnut deſk, table, and a parcel of chairs. Likewiſe a houſe and lot in Bowman's lane, in Germantown, which belongs to the eſtate of Benjamin Morgan, deceaſed.

TO be ſold, by publick vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday, the 25th inſt. at 5 a clock in the evening (by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office) all that meſſuage and lot of ground ſituated in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 19 feet, and in length 48 feet, bounded eaſtward with a meſſuage and lot late of Thomas Annis, ſouthward with Walnut-ſtreet, weſtward with a meſſuage and ground of Ebenezer Tomlinſon, and northward with ground formerly of John Deleval, now of Doctor Zachary, being mortgaged to the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office by Ann Woods.

Juſt publiſhed (Price Two Shillings*) and to be ſold at Mr. David Chambers's, in Arch-ſtreet, Mr. John Blakeley's, in Market-ſtreet, Mr. William Henry's, in Water-ſtreet, and at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet,*

THE Youth's entertaining AMUSEMENT, *or a plain Guide to* PSALMODY; *being a Collection of the moſt uſual and neceſſary Tunes ſung in the Engliſh Proteſtant Congregations in Philadelphia, &c. in two Parts, viz.* TREBLE and BASS; *with all proper and neceſſary Rules, adapted to the meaneſt Capacities. By* W. DAWSON, *Writing Maſter and Accomptant, at the Hand and Pen, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

N. B. As ſeveral worthy Gentlemen of this City have, by Subſcription, encourag'd the Publication of this Collection of Tunes, 'tis hop'd it will meet with a general Encouragement, being calculated for the Advantage and pious Recreation of Youth and others.

*** Said Dawſon intends an evening-ſchool by the firſt of October next, where will be taught writing, arithmetick, vulgar and decimal, merchants accompts, navigation, gauging and menſuration, arithmetically and inſtrumentally; with the uſe of Gunter's ſliding-rule, neceſſary for moſt tradeſmen, and others.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday, the 5th of Auguſt ult. An Iriſh ſervant man, named John Galohown, a thick well-ſet man, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, very much freckled, and pock-fretten in the face: He took away with him ſeveral clothes, but was ſuppoſed to be ſeen in Philadelphia lately, and on the road towards New-York, having chang'd or diſpoſed of moſt of his things, except a drab colour'd great coat, almoſt new, an old brown wig, ſeveral linen caps, mark'd I G, and a ſilk cap. He went by the name of John Sullivan, and is ſuppoſed to have a counterfeit paſs with him. Whoever will ſecure the [illegible] ſervant, and bring him to the ſubſcriber, living in the Fork of Gun-Powder river, in Baltimore county, in Maryland, or give him notice where he may be had again, ſhall have Seven Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by their humble ſervant, RICHARD WILLMOT.

N. B. He has ſerved a time in Kent county, on the eaſtern ſhore.

To be ſold by publick vendue, on Saturday, the 19th of October next, at the houſe of William Hugg, in Glouceſter,

A *Plantation and lot of land, ſituated near Timber Creek, in Weſt-Jerſey, [illegible] in the tenure of Mabam Southwick, containing 194 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes between this and the day of ſale; the conditions of ſale will be ſeen at the time and place aboveſaid, or by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at Pooles's bridge, Philadelphia, and be informed by me,* HENRY W[illegible]ROW.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from Captain Blair's ſhip, at Lewes-Town, in Suſſex county, and province of Pennſylvania, on the 5th of this inſt. two Negroe men, one about 5 feet 7 inches high; the other a likely fellow, near 6 feet high, about 35 years of age each, and both very ordinary cloathed. Whoever ſecures the above Negroes in any goal, and gives notice to John Spafford, in Philadelphia, or Thomas Cooch, Miller, on Chriſtine creek, New Caſtle county, ſhall have Three Pounds reward for both, or Thirty Shillings for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN SPAFFORD, or THOMAS COOCH.

N. B. Run away from the above Thomas Cooch, laſt ſpring, A Negroe man, named Sam, a tall ſlim fellow, near 50 years of age, pretty grey hair'd; he was taken up ſometime ago at Burlington, and diſcharg'd as a free Negroe, by a falſe paſs which he had procured. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negroe in any goal, or brings him to his maſter, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS COOCH.

For LONDON,

The Ship SALLY,

JOSEPH RIDDALL Commander, [illegible] lying at John Pole's wharff, will [illegible]il with all convenient ſpeed, having the greateſt part of her cargo on [illegible]ard, is a prime ſailer, and well [illegible]ommodated for paſſengers. For [illegible]ght or paſſage, apply to Thomas William Lightfoot, or ſaid Commander, next door to John Wiſtar's in Marke[illegible]

N. B. Juſt imp[illegible]nd to be ſold by ſaid Lightfoots, at their ſtore on Pemberton's wharff, A large aſſortment of European goods ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

RUN away, on the 6th [illegible] Robert Wakely, merch[illegible] women; the one named [illegible] born in Manchester, is tall and [illegible] pox, about 20 years of age, and [illegible]

The other named Elizabeth [illegible] Cork, of middle ſtature, well [illegible] twenty two years of age. They [illegible] George, George Rankin, maſter [illegible] ſaid ſervants, ſo as ſaid Wakely [illegible] Thirty Shillings reward for either [illegible]

N. B. Elizabeth Roach has [illegible] Philad[illegible]

FIVE POU[illegible]

WAS loſt on Saturday n[illegible] A black leather folding [illegible] money, viz. Sixteen Twenty Shi[illegible] two Four Piſtole Pieces, two Dou[illegible] paper money, and four lottery ti[illegible] No. 4989, and 4990. two of B[illegible] with ſundry accounts and receip[illegible] ſame, and will bring it to the New-Printing [illegible]ce, or to [illegible] Rigden, painter, a little below the Drawbridge, ſhall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM RIGDEN.

RUN away on the 19th of Auguſt laſt, from the ſubſcriber, of Queen's Ann's county, Maryland, A ſervant man, named Robert Whorton, an Engliſhman, between 30 and 40 years of age, a luſty well-ſet fellow, dark complexion, grey or bluiſh eyes, red ſandy colour'd eye-brows, and ſhort hair, has a ſtuttering or ſtoppage in his ſpeech, a ſmall ſcar on the end of his noſe, cut with a ſword, and two ſcars where a bullet has gone thro' the middle of his right leg: Had on when he went away, a felt hat, ſhort blue jacket, and a ſtriped jacket under it, white linen ſhirt, drugget breeches, old ozenbrigs trowſers, and a pair of ſhoes, with ſteel buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, paid by JOHN DAVIS.

FRANCIS TRUMBLE,

Cabinet and chair-maker, &c. at the ſign of the Scrutore, in Front-ſtreet, near the New-market Wharff, on Society-Hill, Philadelphia, makes and ſells the following goods in mohogany, walnut, cherry-tree, mapple, &c, viz.

SCRUTORES, bureaus, ſliding-preſſes, cheſts of drawers of various ſorts, breakfaſt tables, dining tables, tea tables, and card tables; alſo cabin tables and ſtools. Chairs of all ſorts; ſuch as ſettees, eaſy chairs, arm chairs, parlour chairs, chamber chairs, cloſe chairs, and couches, carv'd or plain; bedſteads and facking bottoms, clock caſes, corner cupboards, tea cheſts, tea boards, bottle boards, &c. &c. Likewiſe all ſorts of cabinet furniture, at reaſonable rates.

N. B. A great aſſortment of the above goods being ready made, after the neweſt faſhions, any perſon may be ſupplied immediately, or on very ſhort notice.

TAken up as a runaway, and now in Cheſter goal, One John Gwin, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well-built, about 27 years old, ſays he was born near Dublin, talks pretty good Engliſh, that he worked for his paſſage on board the ſhip Molly, from London, to Hampton, on James's river, has the mark of a cut on the fore-part of his head like a half moon, as done by a broad ſword: His cloathing were an old check ſhirt, ſtriped blue and white linſey jacket, check trowſers, ſheeps grey yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever has any claim or demand againſt the ſaid John Gwin, are deſired to come and pay the charges, otherwiſe he will be ſold out in four weeks after date.

September 19, 1754. SAMUEL SMITH, goaler.

TAken up as a runaway, and now in Cheſter goal, One George M'Donnel, about 5 feet 7 inches high, 26 years old, well-built, dark complexion, ſays he was born in Dublin, but talks broad Engliſh: His cloathing an old felt hat, no cap, coarſe homeſpun ſhirt, ſtriped woollen jacket, coarſe linen trowſers, made Dutch faſhion, and old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings; has been ſeven years in this country, and liv'd moſtly in Maryland. Whoever has any claim or demand againſt the ſaid George M'Donnel, are deſired to come and pay the charges, otherwiſe he will be ſold out for the ſame in four weeks after date.

September 19, 1754. SAMUEL SMITH, goaler.

To be SOLD or LETT,

A PLANTATION and tanyard, ſituated in Briſtol townſhip, two miles from Germantown, on the New-York road, there is a good ſtone-houſe and barn, with cellars under both, and a ſtone bark-mill-houſe; the tanfats all in good order, and bark, ſo that a tanner may begin directly, it is the Place where Krafft Richſtein lately liv'd: There are 20 acres of land, with a good orchard and garden. Whoever has a mind to buy or rent the ſame, may apply to Bernhard Reſer, at the ſaid place, or to Baltus Reſer, in Germantown, and know further.

To be LETT,

THE houſe in Fourth-ſtreet, commonly known by the name of the Cheeſe-cake houſe, with good ſtables and garden, and a large back lot, with a conveniency for graſs harbours in the garden. Enquire of Ann Jones, at Abraham Mitchell's, in Second-ſtreet.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the City and County of Philadelphia,

Gentlemen,

THE Confidence you have been pleaſed to repoſe in me for two Years paſt, in electing me to the important Truſt and Office of Sheriff of this City and County, is ſuch a Mark of your Favour, and good Opinion of my Fidelity, as I cannot but acknowledge with equal Pleaſure and Gratitude; and again requeſt the Favour of your Votes, for the ſame Office, at the next Election, in Behalf of your obliged Friend, SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been appointed by his Honour the GOVERNOR, to ſucceed *Thomas James*, Eſquire, the late Coroner (who has left this County) I now take the Liberty to requeſt the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt for a Continuance in that Office at the enſuing Election, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by, Gentlemen, your moſt humble Servant, THOMAS BOUDE.

To the Freeholders of the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

AS I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Coroner's Office, at the enſuing election, the favour of your votes and intereſt, will very much oblige your humble ſervant,

THOMAS BARTHOLOMEW.

To the Freeholders, and others, electors of the county of Newcaſtle upon Delaware,

Gentlemen,

AS I purpoſe to be a candidate for the ſheriff's office in ſaid county, at the enſuing election, I take this method (purſuant to a practice in a neighbouring province) to ſollicit your votes at ſaid election for the ſaid office; your favour herein ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by your aſſured friend, and very humble ſervant,

THOMAS M'KEAN.

N D O N,
The SNOW
S A R A H,
OHN MITCHELL
MASTER,
Now lying at Shoemaker's
harff; to fail about the firſt
f October. For freight or
ſſage, apply to John Smith,

ON, directly,
The SHIP
ENNSYLVANIA,
HARLES LYON,
Commander,
Will ſail with all convenient
eed, having great part of her
argo now ready to go on
ard. For freight or paſſage,
apply to Jeremiah Warder, Abel James, or ſaid maſter.
N. B. She has extraordinary accommodations for paſſengers.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Liverpool, and to be ſold by
GEORGE OKILL,
At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, a little above Arch-ſtreet, very cheap for ready money, or three months credit,
BROADCLOTHS, kerſies, plains, frize, ſcarlet, red and white flannel, ſhaloons, tammies, calimancoes, red, brown and drab colour'd halfthicks, rugs and blankets, green naps, emboſſed ſerge, mens ribb'd worſted ſtockings, womens plain ditto, mens ribb'd and plain yarn ſtockings, Scotch thread, drab colour'd duffils, mohair buttons and twiſt, writing paper, metal buttons, 6 qr. yd. and 3-8ths, yd. wd. 7-8ths, and 3 qr. wide cotton and linen checks, pipes, delf, flint, yellow, and flat ware, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, and 20 penny nails, fine ſalt, &c. Alſo Muſcovado ſugar, melaſſes, and coffee. Tbc. 3 Mo.

RUN away on the third of May laſt, from Capt. Robert Harris, of Rocky-river, in Anſon county, North Carolina, two Dutch ſervants viz. a man and his wife; the man named Hermanus Haggen, about 30 years of age, of a low ſtature, with black hair: Had on, an old hat, blue coat, brown jacket, with braſs buttons, and ſquare toed ſhoes; and had a bag on his back, of a large bulk. The woman named Catherina, in a Dutch dreſs, with a damaſk petticoat, and a brown one, can ſpeak ſome Engliſh, and have a little white dog with them. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants in any goal, and gives notice thereof to George Gibſon, of Lancaſter, or Thomas Harris, of Donnegall, ſhall have Two Piſtoles reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by George Gibſon, *or* Thomas Harris. ⊕

A ſervant man's time to be diſpoſed of, who has almoſt four years to ſerve, by trade a baker. Enquire of SAMUEL READ, *in Front-ſtreet.* ⊕

RUN away on the 28th of July laſt, from Peter Ten Eick, at Rariton, in Somerſet county, in New-Jerſey, a Dutch hired ſervant man, named John Engle, of a middle ſtature, full and red faced, has a flattiſh noſe, by reaſon of the griſtle being broke, has ſhort curl'd ſandy colour'd hair, ſpeaks a broken Engliſh, and paſſes for a miller: Had on when he went away, a blue cambler jacket, and breeches, and check trowſers over them; he alſo took with him a black gelding, with a ſtar on his forehead, branded DM in a piece, is a natural trotter; he likewiſe took a large pair of ſilver knee and knee buckles, and ſome other things. Whoever ſecures ſaid John Engle in any Goal, ſo that ſaid Ten Eick may have him again, ſhall have Ten Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ PETER TEN EICK.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 28, 1754.
ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Gray, of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, to bring their accounts that they be adjuſted, by *Elizabeth Gray*, *George Gray*, and *George Gray*, junior, adminiſtrators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THOMAS LAWRENCE, Vendue Maſter, is remov'd into Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe.

To be SOLD,
A PLANTATION near Burlington, containing about 200 acres of land, arable, paſture and meadow ground, all, or moſt of it, fenced in; with a large commodious brick houſe thereon erected, fronting the river Delaware, with a large garden, and out-houſes, fit for a gentleman's ſeat; lately in poſſeſſion of Iſaac Conarro, and by the ſheriff of Burlington ſold at publick vendue, ſubject to two ſeveral mortgages. For the price, terms of ſale, and time of payment, enquire of Joſhua Croſby in Philadelphia, or the ſaid Iſaac Conarro, on the premiſes. ⊖

To be SOLD, by
JAMES HEPBURN,
A WELL going ſaw-mill, in the county of Monmouth, well accommodated with pine and cedar; alſo ſeveral parcels of land and meadow thereunto belonging; it lies convenient for water carriage either to York or Philadelphia. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to ſaid Hepburn, near Allen's-town, or Stephen Pangburn, living on the premiſes, and know the terms of ſale. The title is good.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 29. 1754.
WHEREAS Margaret, the wife of Thomas Blair, of Bethlehem townſhip, Hunterdon county, in the Jerſeys, hath elop'd from her ſaid huſband; this ſerves to forbid all perſons from truſting her on his account; for he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. THOMAS BLAIR. ⊖

Weſt Caln Townſhip, Cheſter County, Aug. 26, 1754.
ABſented from his bail, on Friday the 9th inſt. a certain James Campbell, a ſlim made fellow, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet 3 inches high, pock-mark'd, of a ſandy complexion, about 27 years of age, and ſpeaks with the brogue: Had on when he went away, a blue camblet coat, with metal buttons, green nap cloth jacket, double-breaſted, with metal buttons, a white ſhirt, and a check ditto, check trowſers, ſhort made; has a wart on his right ſhin: He alſo ſtole and took with him, a ſilver mounted whip, and rides a three year old horſe, of a blackiſh brown colour, with a large head, and ſmall neck. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Campbell in any goal, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by *John Davidſon*, or *Patrick M'Gowen*. ⊕

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of James Ruſſell, of this city, coach-maker, deceaſed, are deſired to pay: And thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, to ELISABETH RUSSELL.
N. B. Said Eliſabeth Ruſſell carries on the coach-maker's buſineſs, as formerly done by her late huſband. ¶

Juſt imported from London, (chiefly) in the Myrtilla, Captain Marſden, and the London, Captain Shirley, and to be ſold exceeding cheap, for preſent money, or ſhort credit, by
THOMAS PRESTON,
At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, next door to Joſhua Maddox, Eſq; and nearly oppoſite the Friends Meeting-houſe,
A NEAT aſſortment of goods, conſiſting of printed linens, calicoes, chints, bed patterns, all ſorts of muſlins, cambricks, and clear lawns, in pieces and patches, long lawns, all ſorts of Iriſh linens, ditto ſheeting, clouting diaper, ſileſias, Princes and Pruſſia linens, tablecloths and napkening diaper, Ruſſia linen, ditto huckaback, all ſorts of Manchester cotton and linen checks, cotton hollands, bed-ticks, marking canvas, ozenbrigs of ſundry kinds, brown and white Heſſen and brown roles, China taffeties, Perſians, ducapes, mantua's and luteſtrings, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, ſilk caps and knee garters, ſilk, cotton and thread laces, figur'd and plain ribbons, firreting, &c. Superfine, middling and coarſe broadcloths, ſaxon green ditto, forreſt cloths, frizes, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, cambletts, cambletteen, calimancoes, everlaſtings, worſted damaſks, ruſſels, corded poplins, ſaggathies, worſted patterns for breeches, ſtay ticks and ſtay trimmings, ſilk bed lace, black velvet, black and green hair ſhag, capuchins and ſhort cloaks, men and womens worſted, cotton and thread ſtockings, brown and white buckrams, haircloths, mohair and ſcarff twiſt and buttons, womens gloves and mittens, variety of fans and fine Flanders lace, gauze lace and black pariſnet, dy'd pillows and thickſets, childrens ſhoes, all ſorts of threads, bobbins, tapes, gartering, quality binding, and other haberdaſhery. Ivory and horn combs, fountain pens, braſs and horn inkpots, inkpowders, metal buttons, buckles, ſnuff-boxes, buck handle and bone table knives, horſe whips, Weſton's ſnuff, fine poſt and common writing paper, playing cards, flat irons, pins and needles, boxes of tin plates, all ſorts of wire, London ſteel, files, ſcale beams, nails, red leather trunks, hard metal teapots and cream jugs, pewter meaſures, ſpectacles, looking glaſſes, indigo, loaf ſugar, coffee, cinamon, cloves, mace, ſaffron, pepper and nutmegs, ſaltpetre, Epſom ſalts, glauber ditto, nut galls and copperas, flour of brimſtone, antimony, allom, tartar, ſagoe, iſinglaſs, jeſuits bark, and ſundry other drugs, and chymical medicines, to be ſold exceeding cheap.

To be SOLD,
A LIKELY Negroe woman; ſhe can waſh, iron and cook, and do houſe-work very well. Enquire at the New-Printing Office.

Juſt imported from London, and to be ſold by
STEPHEN CARMICK,
At his ſtore under Capt. William Spofford's, in Market-ſtreet, near Market-wharff,
OZenbrigs, 6 qr. yard, 7-eights and 3-qr. cotton and linen checks, fine and coarſe yard wide and 7-eights Iriſh linens, yard-wide tandems, garlix, bucktams, long lawns, broad lawns and cambricks, chints, calicoes, printed cottons, and fine hair colour'd printed linens, cotton romals, linen handkerchiefs, new romals, lungees, ſpotted and flower'd bandanoes, black, blue, ſtriped, changeable cloth colour'd perſian taffeties, blue and cloth colour'd boil'd camblets, yard-wide and narrow corded poplins, worſted and thread ſtockings, tammies, durants, ſhaloons, black, blue and ſcarlet everlaſtings, ſcarlet garters, in garters and whole pieces, cotton and ſilk laces, 6 qr. muſlin, quality binding, vermillion, brown heſſens, ſuperfine ſaggathies, ſcarlet, blue, black and cloth colour'd knit breeches, horſe whips, beſt baladine ſewing ſilks of all colours, Scots, Nuns, and colour'd threads, beſt ſuperfine broad-cloths, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, colour'd fuſtians, writing paper, Weſton's beſt ſnuff, beſt mill-ſaws, powder, ſhot, cutlary, &c. Tbc.

Philadelphia Auguſt 29, 1754.
RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at Egg-Harbour, Glouceſter county, the 24th inſtant, a ſervant man, named George Hamilton, and ſays he is a Scotchman, of middle ſtature, well-ſet: Had on when he went away, an ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, a pair of leggins, no ſhoes, a felt hat a linen cap, a light brown cambiet jacket, without ſleeves; it is ſuppoſed he broke open a ſtore-houſe, and took with him about Thirty Pounds worth of goods, viz. Three pieces of ſilk handkerchiefs, cambrick, worſted ſtockings, one piece of fine calicoe, fine thread, and other goods, two check ſhirts, and one white ditto. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have Six Pounds reward, if he has the above-ſaid goods, and Three Pounds, if not, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE MAY ‡

RUN away on the 18th of Auguſt inſt. from Thomas Walker, of this city, victualler, an Engliſh ſervant man, named William Jenning, about 22 years of age, a ſmall ſlim fellow: Had on, an old felt hat, white or ſilk cap, a green nap jacket, broadcloth coat, and a pair of boots. Took with him, a black horſe, about 14 hands high, trots well, but goes lame in one of his ſhoulders, ſo as to be diſcover'd. He alſo took Seven Pounds Fifteen Shillings, in paper-money, of Pennſylvania currency, with him. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant and horſe, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have SIX POUNDS reward, Pennſylvania currency, or THREE POUNDS for either horſe or man, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS WALKER.
N. B. His hair and beard red, and has a lump on one of his middle fingers.

TAKEN up in York-town, by Joſeph Chambers, tavern keeper, living in ſaid town, on the third of June laſt, A ſtray iron grey horſe, a natural pacer, branded on the near Shoulder with a Heart, and on the near buttock B, is ſhod before, and trimm'd on the near ſide. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. — JOSEPH CHAMBERS.

STolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber hereof, at Piſcataqua, in Middleſex county, Eaſt-New-Jerſey, over againſt New-Brunſwick, on the 21ſt of Auguſt, a light cheſnut ſorrel mare, about 14 hands and a half high, well ſet, of high courage, and in very good order, very ſkittiſh at putting on the crupper, has no white ſpot about her that is remember'd, ſhe is ſeven years old paſt, is ſhod before, and is a natural pacer, but not ſwift, branded on the near or left thigh with the letter O. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall Fifty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ⊙ CHRISTIANUS LUPARDUS.

To be ſold for the prime Coſt in England,
A SETT of the *Statutes at Large*, in 33 volumes in folio containing the publick and private acts down to the 23d of *George* II. inclusive, neatly bound, gilt and letter'd; they are fit for either a private gentleman, or a legiſlative body. Alſo a compleat ſett of the *Univerſal Hiſtory*, in 20 volumes, half bound, which any perſon may ſee them, by applying to *Davis* at the *New-Printing-Office*.

To be ſo
WILLIAM and DA
A Tract of land, containing a
London townſhip, Cheſter
croſs roads, formerly the propert
is a good part of the land clear
ſome meadow made, and a good
well water'd; there is a good dw
very good orchard. Any perſon inclin
down one half of the purchaſe money, may have credit for the reſt, allowing intereſt, and giving ſecurity. § 5s. Tbc.

FOUR POUNDS *Reward.*
RUN away on the 18th of January laſt, from John Ladd of Glouceſter county, in New-Jerſey, A ſervant Man, named John Armus, *or* Huckaback, *of middle ſize, pale complexion, blind of one eye, it being ſunk in his head, about 28 years of age: Had on, and took with him, A good felt hat, worſted cap, or an old wig, an old light colour'd coat, with braſs buttons, without lining, a blue and white linſey woolſey jacket, with one ſleeve all blue, half worn leather breeches, ozenbrigs trowſers, two ozenbrigs ſhirts, a homſpun black and white under jacket, two pair of yarn ſtockings, one pair grey, the other of a dark colour, neats leather ſhoes, almoſt new. He can ſpeak Dutch, but appears to be this country born; has lived ſeveral years with Thomas Roberts, junr. about two miles eaſtward from Germantown. Whoever ſecures him, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have Four Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN LADD.
N. B. He took with him a falling ax. Tbc.

Notice is hereby given, That
EDWARD BROADFIELD,
Is removed from Bordentown to Trenton,
AND continues to pickle ſturgeon in the ſafeſt and beſt manner, and with more conveniency for the getting the fiſh alive out of the river, than at Bordentown; and perſons who did favour him with their cuſtom laſt year, may depend upon being equally or better ſerved now, being more in his power for the reaſons aforeſaid. And all perſons who ſhall buy to export abroad, if care be taken that the kegs loſe not their pickle, will be warranted to keep good in the hotteſt climate for two years; and all perſons who ſhall have occaſion for preſent uſe, and home conſumption, when they open the kegs, will firſt draw off the pickle below the bung, then take out the head, put the bung in tight, harden the hoops on, put the pickle in, and cloth on the keg, with the head upon that, with a ſmall weight thereon to keep the air out, and you may preſerve the fiſh as long as you pleaſe. The ſaid fiſh are to be ſold by no other perſons than George Spafford, in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, or ſaid Broadfield, at Trenton.
N. B. Whereas one William Pancoaſt, of Bordentown, the laſt ſeaſon, having my brand at his houſe, branded a parcel of kegs with the ſaid brand, which has given me great reaſon to believe it was done with an intent of impoſing his fiſh for mine, therefore I have thought proper to inform the publick, that they might not ſuffer by ſuch a deceit; and if the ſaid William Pancoaſt ſhall be prov'd to offer any of the ſaid kegs, in my name, to ſale, or any other perſon for him, will be proſecuted as the law directs.
¶ Tc. 3 M.

ISRAEL MORRIS, Whipmaker,
STILL continues to make and repair horſe-whips, at the houſe of Joſeph Saul, chair and ſpinning-wheel maker, in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the lower end of the Jerſey market, after the beſt and neateſt manner, as uſual; and has now made by him, for wholeſale or retail, a neat aſſortment of the following whips, viz. whole hunters, half hunters, ſilver and white mounted ditto, large and ſmall ſilver mounted ſwitches, white mounted ditto, crop whips, jockey, ſilver mounted, and white mounted ditto, thongs and laſhes, womens beſt tortoiſe-ſhell handle whips, bone, horn, vellum, and wire handle womens ditto, &c.
N. B. The ſaid Morris ſells no whips but his own make; he has lately got a large nail ſtruck with the back, and his name round the border, which he puts in all his mens whips, that are large enough to take ſo large a nail; and on the leſſer ſorts cuts the firſt letters of his name, I M. ⊕ 5s. Tbc. 3 m.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the late partnerſhip of Levy and Franks, or eſtate of Nathan Levy, are deſired to bring them in for payment: And all thoſe indebted to them, are earneſtly requeſted to be ſpeedy in their payments, or they may depend on being ſued. DAVID FRANKS.
N. B. To be ſold, exceeding cheap, at the late company's ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, in order to finiſh accounts, A very great aſſortment of European and India goods, cutlary ware, nails, Ruſſia duck, Scotch and rappee ſnuff, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.
*** Little regard being paid to the above advertiſement, this is to aſſure thoſe that are backward in their payments, that they may depend on being ſued, and that very ſoon, without farther notice.
A large aſſortment of goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, imported in the laſt ſhips by DAVID FRANKS.

Lately imported, and to be ſold by
DANIEL WILLIAMS,
Living near the corner of Second and Walnut ſtreet (who has been long experienced in grinding and boulting)
SUPERFINE, fine, middling and coarſe boulting cloths, cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit.
N. B. Millers, or others, who are not well acquainted with boulting, may depend on being ſupplied with cloths (and inſtructions if requir'd) ſuitable for every part of the boulting buſineſs.

To be ſold, by
THOMAS HARTON,
At his ſtore, on Carpenters wharff, where Joſeph Saunders formerly kept, being in Pewter alley, oppoſite to Abraham Taylor's, in Water-ſtreet,
SUNDRY ſorts of dye ſtuffs, viz. Madder, ground red wood, fuſtick, galls, log-wood, brazilletto, beſt indigo, allom and copperas, alſo brimſtone, gun-powder, ſteel, A C. No. 3. pipes in cags: Ozenbrigs, ſhaloon, muſlins, calicoes, mens and womens horſe whips, gold pattern and glaſs ſleeve buttons, braſs ink-pots, ivory and horn combs, ink-powder, ſhoe and knee buckles, table knives and forks, buck, capp'd and Stafford pen-knives, ſciſſars, razors, marking irons, awl-blades, ſhoe tacks and ſhoe-knives, taylors ſhears, piſtol capp'd knives, hard metal table and tea-ſpoons, ſteel coffee-mills, gimblets, pot, propatria and poſt paper, wool cards, ground and race ginger, all-ſpice, pepper, coffee, nutmegs, cloves and mace, Weſton's ſnuff, hyſon, green and bohea tea, loaf and muſcovado ſugar, Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum, melaſſes, and ſundry other goods. Tbctf.
N. B. The Inſurance office, for ſhipping, is there kept.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Capt. Marſden, from London, and to be ſold by
GEORGE SMITH,
At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Norris and Gray's alleys,
A GOOD aſſortment of European and Eaſt India goods, very cheap, for ready money, or ſhort credit. tbctf.

Juſt imported from London, and to be ſold cheap, by
RICHARD FARMAR,
At the Unicorn, in Second-ſtreet,
A Very large aſſortment of drugs and medicines. Likewiſe Bateman's drops, Britiſh oil, ſpirit of turpentine, phoſphorus, Stoughton's bitters, Daffy's elixir, Hungary water, Turlington's balſam, Lockyer's pills, Godfrey's cordial, honey-water, hard varniſh, ſagoe, lancets, painters bruſhes, with colours for all ſorts of paintings, &c. ⊕ 10s. Tbctf.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

Best possible image.

September 26, 1754. NUMB. 1344.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

To the FREEMEN of the CITY and COUNTY of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE not hitherto concern'd myself in publick Disputes; but the glaring Insolence of a late Advertisement, addressed to the Freeholders of the City and County of *Philadelphia*, is such as, I am persuaded, raises Indignation in the Breast of every honest Freeholder, and will therefore, I hope, be a sufficient Excuse for my making some Animadversions upon it.

We are there treated as if we were not Fellow-subjects, nor any way Partakers of the Immunities and Privileges granted to all our Inhabitants by Charter, nor as if we had any Right to exert our Endeavours for the Good of our Country, or to express any Concern or Anxiety for its Welfare.

We are told, if we do not choose the same Persons again, we shall lose our Liberty; and if we offer to assert our just Rights, in electing such Members as appear to us to be duly qualified, we assume to ourselves to be Dictators; and that we intend to burthen the Province with heavy Taxes, and bring Ruin on our Country, Fortunes and Families.---A heavy Charge indeed.---According to this insolent Writer, all the other Inhabitants of *Pennsylvania* are so destitute of Virtue, so void of Love for their Country, so abandon'd to Wickedness, that they would concur in Measures destructive of our happy Constitution, and involve themselves and their Posterity in Ruin.

It is a Truth, and publickly known, that the honest Design, against which this scandalous Paper was level'd, was only to choose four Persons in the Room of those who had refused to vote any Money for the Defence of their Country; and that the Persons, who first set this Matter on foot, were so far from having any bad Intentions, or being influenced by a Party Spirit, and so undeserving of the unjust Aspersions cast upon them, that they offer'd some of the Chiefs of the People call'd *Quakers* an amicable Conference, and expressed their Willingness to let them even name the four Men that were to be chosen in the Room of those four that they judg'd unworthy longer to sit in Assembly, provided they would pitch upon such as thought it their Duty to defend their Country. But this Offer was refused, and treated with Contempt and Insolence: And by one of them they were told, to their great Surprize, That the only Reason he had to object to the last Assembly, was that they had offer'd to vote any Money at all.---What Degree of Loyalty, and dutiful Regard to the best of Kings; what kind of Love to his native Country fill'd this unhappy Man's Breast, is left to the Judgment of all Men of Moderation and Candour.---We may, however, without any great Breach of Charity, say of him, *That he knew not of what Spirit he was.*

I cannot help taking Notice of the Absurdity and Inconsistency of the Writer or Writers of this Paper, who say, that the Assemblies are unjustly charg'd; and, in order to exculpate them, have Recourse to the Minutes of Assembly, from whence they say it will appear that they did vote Money, &c. They, without Doubt, mention this to justify the late Assembly;---if it was therefore right and commendable in them to vote the Money, it was certainly wrong in the four Members (intended to be left out) to oppose it; and therefore one would be of Opinion, that all Men who have a Regard to Right, and even these Writers, if they act upon any good Principle, should think them not fit to be longer trusted by the Publick as Members of Assembly; and that they who thought it right that their Country should be supported, should oppose such as thwarted all Measures tending to that good Purpose.

I shall not take upon me here to blame the late Assembly for their voting the Money in such a Manner as they knew to be repugnant to the Instructions of our Gracious Sovereign; nor shall I reproach them for not even returning an Answer to our Governor's last affectionate and pathetic Speech; tho' such a Conduct is without all Precedent:---Nor for their Unkindness, to say no worse, in sending him up a Bill conceiv'd in the same Terms with one, he had before assur'd them, was not in his Power to pass, consistent with his Obedience to His Majesty's Orders, tho' he earnestly requested of them to think of some less exceptionable Way of raising the Money, in that Time of imminent Danger:---Nor shall I say any thing of their withholding his Salary, tho' some People may think their Conduct does not altogether agree with their meek and peaceable Profession; and others may conclude these to be the Acts of their whole Society, if they should openly abet and support them in such Practices; which I am persuaded will not be the Case by sober and thoughtful People; as their Behaviour has been greatly disapprov'd by His Majesty's Ministers, by People of all Ranks and Denominations in England, and even by their own Friends, who openly condemn their Measures:---Of all which we have undoubted Assurances by our last Advices from London.

I say, notwithstanding these Writers seem desirous to asperse and misrepresent our late worthy Governor (whose Character and Administration has been unspotted and upright) and to deceive and misguide the People, I would choose to bury all these Things in Oblivion, and heal rather than widen our Breaches.---If any thing has been done wrong, it is not too late, it is to be hop'd, to put Matters on a better Footing.

I sincerely wish that all true Lovers of Peace, and such as have a Regard to the Welfare and Preservation of their Country, would strip themselves of Prejudices and Party Views, and heartily unite to prevent the many impending Dangers that at present seem to threaten this Province.

I may venture to say, without the Gift of Prophecy, that those among us, who are desirous to choose such Members, as would be willing to pay a proper Regard to the Orders of His Majesty in this critical Conjuncture, would be willing to vote Money to supply the Back Inhabitants with Arms, and go chearfully into such Measures as may be found necessary to dispossess and repel the Invaders of this Province, will in the End be found to be the truest Friends of their Country, and the least like to endanger its Liberty. And that the contrary Conduct will probably expose us to the Incursions and Ravages of the *French* and their merciless *Indians*; subject us to the just Indignation of our Gracious Sovereign (to whom we ought to be bound by all the strictest Ties of Loyalty and Gratitude for his Tenderness and Indulgence to us, as well as the rest of his Subjects) to the Resentment of a *British* Parliament; and to the Derision and Contempt of all the neighbouring Colonies.

By a Lover of his Country.

To the FREEMEN of the CITY and COUNTY of *PHILADELPHIA.*

GENTLEMEN,

AMONG the great Variety of Things which Men are apt to engage with, there is scarce any that leads them on with greater Speed to act beyond the Bounds of just Reason than that of Party Zeal; as it frequently hurries those of good Dispositions into great Absurdities, and divests them of that Charity and civil Deportment which, at other Times, they have been possessed of, and has justly intitled them to Esteem.

A recent Instance of this Kind may be seen in a late Performance in our last News-Papers; where the Indignation of a certain Gentleman seems to be highly raised by a Number of the Freemen of this City and [illegible] publishing an Advertisement in a former Paper, inviting their Fellow Electors to meet, with an Intent to consider of the fittest Persons to represent them in the General Assembly of this Province. And altho' they have only acted in Conformity to the Privileges granted them as Freemen of Pennsylvania, *yet this unfair Writer, who appears as a Champion at the Head of his Party, very unjustly blames them for discovering their Uneasiness at the Encroachments of the* French, *and their Settlements near our Back Inhabitants; and insinuates, that, on Enquiry, it will, perhaps, be found, that these Fears are either unnecessary, or not well grounded. Now, whatever this Gentleman can mean by spreading such an Insinuation among the People, is best known to himself, and those who have taken so much Pains to propagate it; however, we will venture to say, that Monsieur* De Villier *himself could not have fallen on a better Scheme for the Interest of his Master; nor has there any one Thing happened since the Settlement of the* French *at* Ohio *that has favoured the Designs of our Enemies more than this base Insinuation.*

But our politic Gentleman, not content with saying this only, goes on to condemn the Freemen for saying, in their Paper, that many of our Representatives in Assembly are bound, from their religious Scruples, not to afford the necessary Supplies for defending ourselves as this critical Conjuncture requires; and as rashly and indecently, as above, insinuates, that this is aspersing the Character of the late Assembly.----Now, that many of the Members of the late Assembly are religiously persuaded, that the raising of Money, for warlike Purposes, is contrary to the Duty of a Christian, and therefore illegal; and that they have, agreeable to their Principles, constantly voted against giving any Money for the King's Use, is a Truth so notorious as not to be contradicted. Are the Freemen of Pennsylvania *then blameable for saying so? Or will any unprejudiced Person say, that these Words carry with them any Appearance of Aspersion against the late Assembly in general, or even any particular Member thereof.*

This Gentleman has also been pleased to recommend us to the Votes of the Assembly to supply our Memory, where he says that the Assembly, in May *last, voted the Sum of* Ten Thousand Pounds; *and in* August *last added the Sum of* Five Thousand Pounds; *and he is likewise good enough to tell us, that these two Sums make the Sum Total* Fifteen Thousand Pounds. *But allowing this to be true, in what Manner can it make for his Purpose? Have ever the Assembly, or any of the Members, who have voted a Sum or Sums of Money, been blamed by any [illegible] of this Country? I answer, No: So far from it, that what they have ever done in this Way has been justly applauded: Nor can I see, after all, how the Sums voted can justify those who were always against giving Money; or with what Degree of Fairness this Gentleman can mix the worthy Members, who voted, with those that did not, so as to throw the Aspersion, as he calls it, equally on them; for it certainly must appear to every impartial Person, that the Freemen, in their Paper, meant those only who never rose to give their Assent to a Money Bill; and as these Persons are expressly by Name mentioned in the Votes he refers us to, we likewise recommend our Readers to them.*

And now, after all this Gentleman has said, I think it is manifest, that nothing in the Freeman's Paper can, with Reason, be construed to have aspersed the late Assembly, or to have any Tendency that way, as to be religiously principled can be no Reflection on any Man. But yet, notwithstanding Aspersions were neither intended, nor was any Meaning of that Kind convey'd in what was wrote; yet as Freemen, who are Electors, we have an absolute Right to judge who are the fittest to be concerned in Legislation at any Time, but more especially in Times of Danger: And Men who are principled against Defence, and who always vote against giving Money for the King's Use, are certainly by no Means fit to be in the House, nor should they desire it. Under this Consideration then of these Mens being principled against all Manner of Defence, I shall beg Leave to ask our Author a few Questions relative to our present Situation, and as he has already granted, in the Paper he has published, that the French *have incroached upon us, which implies an Invasion, I shall first ask him, whether such Settlements as they have made does not greatly affect the Peace and Quiet of this Province, and threaten its Destruction? And if so, whether it is not our indispensible Duty to join vigorously and speedily with our neighbouring Colonies to remove them? And whether he thinks this can be effected without Force, and whether Force can be raised without Money? And lastly, whether an Assembly principled against Defence can ever be supposed to give any Money to such a Use?---I desire him seriously to reflect on these important Questions, as the Good and Happiness of all is concerned, and whether he thinks Men that are thus religiously principled are fit Members for a Legislative Body in Time of War.*

If indeed there should be any of these Gentlemen in the House, who have always voted against giving Money for this present Use, that have other Reasons than religious Principles to assign, they would do well to oblige the Publick with them: And this, truly, is a Piece of Justice they ought to do themselves; and if their Reasons are convincing, we shall, instead of blaming them for what has been their Opinion, acknowledge our own Mistake, and give them their proper Share of Merit.

And now I shall once more beg Leave to ask my Author, whether the Freeholders had not a Right to meet in a peaceable Manner to chuse their Representatives? and whether the chusing of Men, whom they think are principled for Defence, carries with it the least Appearance of Party Prejudice, or has any Thing in it to frighten their Fellow Subjects out of their Liberties?

And here we shall appeal to the Publick, whether the Calling the Freemen to an Account for what they have said in their Paper, on this Head, is not a manifest Attempt, and has an immediate Tendency to deprive them of the grand Privilege of electing such Men to represent them in Assembly as they think most suitable, when Danger is present?

What a deplorable Condition then would the Freemen of Pennsylvania *be in, was the Spirit that seems to govern this Writer to be indulged? Would they not be called to an Account for their Proceedings on all Occasions, in respect to the Election of their Representatives, and be sure to be insulted while they were in the Exercise of this Privilege, particularly if their Choice did not happen to be agreeable to a certain Sett of Men, and the Cause he espouses? But we hope that the Freemen of this Province will never suffer their Liberties to be thus lopp'd, but that they will ever act up to the Character of Freemen, and, consistent with the truest Judgment, that they will ever avoid being Dupes to Party Heats and Animosities, and never be biassed to act in Opposition to, or inconsistent with, the universal Good, Security and Happiness, of the whole Community. And we likewise hope, as the Electing of Members to represent us is a Matter of the highest Importance to us, it will seriously and properly be considered: And that no undue Influences will prevail, so as to amuse us out of our Liberties, and by this Means defer the proper Time of driving away the Enemy till they have encreased their Forces, and made themselves too powerful to be removed, the Consequence of which must be the subjecting ourselves to heavy Taxes to support a numerous Army, and that, perhaps, for many Years; and that this may not, from our late Delays, [illegible] be the Case, is the ardent and most sincere Wish of a Lover of this Country, and a*

FREEMAN.

To the FREEMEN of the CITY and COUNTY of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

SOME Person, in the last Week's Gazette, exhibited an admirable Specimen of his Wit and Judgment; I know not better how to refer you to it, than by informing you, it stands directed to you, and concludes with a Request to remember, "a Liberty once lost is hard to be regained;" as they are the only Words which seem to me intelligible, I pray Leave in my Turn to animadvert on this notable Performance, and choose to begin with it where he ends. I do agree with him, that Liberty once lost is hard to be regained, and hope he will have Candour enough to agree with me, that if *Pennsylvania* should at any Time become a Province of, and subject to, the *French* King, not only our civil and religious Liberties, but our Fortunes also must be totally lost, and then, should that be the Case (which God forbid) it would be hard to regain either. Now what that Author can mean by his Caution to you, Gentlemen, to take Care of your Liberties, is astonishing, unless he had shewn you, that either the Freemen referred to by him, or any other Person, had attempted a Subversion of them, or any one of them; glad would that Author have been could he have fixed that Matter on any Person whomsoever; but failing in that Point, he thinks the Freemen of this Province weak enough to apprehend great Danger from his barely crying out, *Take Care of your Liberties.* But to proceed a little further with this Author, and find out, if we can, his Meaning, which he seems carefully to conceal; could we come to the Language of his Heart, I imagine he would speak thus: We have now a Sett of Assemblymen whom for several Years we have elected and chosen to be Guardians of our Liberties (as to our Plantations and Properties, we regard not what they or the *French* do with them) it is true, they are of the People called *Quakers*, no Matter for that, they take Care of our Liberties, and there are not any so able and worthy Men of any other Society or Profession within this City or County, to be found, with whom we dare venture to entrust the Care of our Liberties, and it is the greatest Insolence in any Person, not belonging to them, to attempt a Change of any Member of the Assembly. This seems to me the Language of this Author's Heart, and fairly deducible from his Address to you, Gentlemen, the Freemen of this City and County; else why does he fault the Uneasiness of any the Freemen of this County at the Settlements made, and Forts built, within our Province by the Subjects of the *French* King, and charge them with assuming, and turning Dictators, &c. and that there is really little or no Cause for this Uneasiness? Or, that we are more uneasy than is necessary on the Occasion? How the Author has made good his Charge against the Gentlemen concerned in that Advertisement, of their being assuming, or being, or pretending to be, Dictators, I appeal to you, Gentlemen, to judge, and whether on the contrary, it is not a plain, modest, humble Request to the Freemen, to meet at the Academy? To do what? To consult upon the Choice of proper Members to represent us in Assembly the ensuing Year, whose religious Persuasion will admit them to do every Thing necessary for the Preservation of us all, with our Families and Fortunes; I hope no Harm or Crime in this: Our Author will not deny that four of our present Members for this County are of the People called *Quakers*, and have, agreeable to the received Principles of that Society, opposed giving any Money at this critical Conjuncture, from the first Notice of the *French* Invasion, to this Day; and for the Truth of this, I humbly refer the Freemen of this City and County to the Votes of the Assembly in *May* and *August* last; and the Change is desired of such Members *only*.

But it is said, We are more uneasy than is necessary; I should be very glad to be free from Uneasiness, and be obliged to any Person to clear me of Pain; permit me to ask him a Question; Are you persuaded in your Conscience, that great Numbers of *French-men* and *Indians*, to the Amount of 2000, have invaded our Country, erected Forts, and are settling Plantations? If you do believe all this, and are not very uneasy, your Loyalty to our Sovereign, and Love to this Country, are much to be questioned: And pray what Security have we they will rest where they now are, at the *Ohio*? Or, will nothing give you Uneasiness but the Entry of the *French* Troops into this City? I will not mention the Temptations in their Way, to extend their Dominions in *America*; this is certain, they are our bitter inveterate Enemies, and ought before this Time to have been removed, in the Opinion of every honest *Englishman*, and Lover of his Country. Another Argument against the proposed Change, the Assembly in *August* last voted *Fifteen Thousand Pounds*, and the Governor did not pass the Excise Law for sinking that Money, and then he appeals; Judge at whose Door the Fault lies. Again I ask this Author a Question, Did any one of the Members, now proposed to be changed, vote the Sum of *Fifteen Thousand Pounds*, or any other Sum, on on this Occasion? Certainly they did not, and the Votes of the Assembly prove it; therefore, however just (tho' very late) some Members may have been in their Sentiments, I hope that will not justify the Mistakes or Misconduct of others. As to the not passing the Bill with the Governor, and his Reasons for his Conduct, I refer you, Gentlemen, to the Votes of the House for his Honour's own Reasons, better cannot be given than he has already given, and are made publick; pray read the Votes, and they will satisfy you; I would only mention this one, That there is annually paid into the Treasury from the Excise, upwards of *Three Thousand Seven Hundred Pounds*, and from the Excise in six Years, would be raised *Twenty Thousand Pounds*; the Majority of the

Best possible image.

the Assembly offered to give to his Majesty's Use *Fifteen Thousand Pounds*, and insisted to have the Excise Law continued ten Years; which, in other Words, was saying to the Governor, Enrich our Treasury with *Thirty odd Thousand Pounds*, and we will give his Majesty *Fifteen Thousand Pounds* out of it. And since six Years would have been sufficient to have sunk the Money proposed to be given by the Assembly, and left several Thousand Pounds more in the Treasury, the Assembly with equal Reason might have asked the Governor to have continued the Excise forty as ten Years. And if the Majority of the Assembly were in Earnest, to give the Money, and really thought it absolutely necessary at this Time, surely some other Expedient could have been found to raise the Sum proposed, if their Judgments would not admit them to accept the six Years Excise; thus stands the Difference between the Assembly and Governor, as I understand it: And now, Gentlemen, in the Words of our Author, *I leave you to judge at whose Door the Fault ought to be laid.*

To the Printers of the Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

Please to insert the inclosed in your next Paper, and oblige

A Friend to publick Liberty.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and* CITIZENS, *Inhabitants of the Province of* PENNSYLVANIA.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are born to Liberty; and it is your Interest and Duty to defend it. This you owe to yourselves, to your Country, and to your Posterity; and this you can do only by securing your private Property at Home by just and equal Laws, and by protecting yourselves and your Country from foreign Foes by Force and Arms. In vain do we guard against little domestick Villains, if we suffer ourselves to fall a Prey to great foreign Ones. Better never to enjoy Prosperity if we do not resolve to defend it. The more we enjoy, the richer we grow, we are only the more alluring Baits, and fitter Prey for greedy Vultures, which hover round us, intent on our Destruction. As long as Ambition and Avarice possess the Breasts of Men, and that is as long as Men continue to be Men, Self-Defence will be absolutely necessary; and, on many Occasions, we shall be obliged to part with some of our Property, that we may secure the rest, and to give up some of our Rights, that we may enjoy Liberty. Few Men, and fewer States, consider what they ought to do, but what they can do. And a *Power* to invade is, with most States, the same as a *Right* to invade; at least it is our Unhappiness to have Neighbours wholly governed by this Principle. When have the *French* regarded Oaths? When have they looked on themselves bound by Treaties, provided they found it their Interest to break them, and thought they could do it with Safety? Promises, Oaths and Treaties, the sacred Ties of Nations, are by them considered only as Tools to serve their ambitious Purposes.

These are they who are now, contrary to all Justice, invading the *English* Settlements all around, and fortifying themselves even within this Province. What must inevitably be the Consequences if they are permitted to settle and erect Forts? I tremble to think; ---the Loss of Liberty, Devastation, and Ruin,---my Heart can speak no more.

But not to mention what may happen (and which is not less certain, because a little distant) the Injuries done to this Province by their unjust Encroachments, and the Losses it sustains, are enough to kindle Indignation, and awaken Zeal, in the Breast of every Man who has the least Spark of Love for his Country. The Laws of Nations are broken;---our Frontiers invaded;---our Fellow Subjects put in the greatest Terrors, and every Hour in Danger of their Lives;--- our Allies corrupted and drawn off from our Interest; those who remained stedfast, driven from their honest Employment; so that no less than 300 have been obliged to take Refuge in this Province, and are now supported at the Publick Charge.--- The farther Settlement of the Province prevented;---Life, Liberty and Property, rendered precarious, and from hence, Industry neglected;---a Branch of Trade, of no less Value than *Forty Thousand Pounds per Annum* (I mean the Fur Trade) totally cut off;--- and all this by a contemptible Crew, who having no Property of their own invade that of others, and being Slaves themselves would not suffer any to be Free.

And are you willing tamely to bear all these Insults and Losses? Are Liberty and Property no longer worth contending for? Impossible you should think so. You certainly are not resolved to sit still till your Enemies fortify themselves, and come with their Savages, cut you Throats, and burn your Habitations. The Fate of *Hosack* may teach you what you are to expect, as soon as it is in their Power. It is not now a Time long to debate, nor to be sparing, except in your private Expence. Consider, Gentlemen, your present Supineness may cost you dear. *Crown-Point*, which now keeps in Awe the Province of *New-York*, and which Ten Thousand Men could scarcely take, was once no stronger than one of the Forts on *Ohio*, and might have been prevented at a small Expence. Let them say for how much they would redeem their past Neglect: It is your Part to improve from their Errors. Present Parsimony is oftentimes the greatest Profusion, and Debates about trifling Privileges sometimes cost Men not only their Estates, but also their Lives, and their Liberties, much dearer than Life itself.

What, I pray, is the Excise Bill, about which there has been so much Debate? Is it not a Provincial Tax of *Two* or *Three Thousand Pounds per Annum*, which you yourselves must annually pay? And is the Liberty of paying *Fifteen Thousand Pounds* more or less into the Publick Treasury (or, which is the same, extending the Excise Bill ten or only four Years) fit to be put in Competition with the Losses mentioned, and the Dangers to which the Province is exposed? This I mention only to put you on your Guard, that you may not be imposed on by the Abuse of Words. What, for Instance, has the Extension of an Excise Bill to do with Publick Liberty? Yet they are, by some, joined together, and trumped up as if both the same Thing. Secure yourselves, Gentlemen, from foreign Foes, and you need not be afraid of enjoying Liberty at Home. Liberty is always the Concomitant of Power, and Power ever follows Property. As long therefore as Property is so equally divided among the People, and so well secured by Laws, the Liberty of the People will be ever secure. I should be extremely sorry to think that the Liberty of this Province was so precarious, as to depend on the Extension of an Excise Bill, or even on the Emission of more Paper Currency. It must be allowed, that both have answered good Purposes, and may still be farther useful to the Province; but to insist, or seem to insinuate, that the Liberty of the People depends on the Extending the one, and augmenting the other, is (if no worse) attributing to them more than they deserve. If, indeed, they are made absolute Conditions, without which the Province shall not be defended against foreign Invaders, then, and not till then, can Liberty ever be dependant on them; but this, I hope, we shall never see.

Nor is the Cry about Taxes less groundless. Who would not preserve his Freedom at the Expence of some of his Treasure? There is none, I am sure, who has ever tasted the Sweets of *English* Liberty, that would not prefer it with Poverty, before Affluence with *French* Slavery. Consider the Conduct of *Boston* and *Virginia*, and some other Provinces both to the *North* and *South*: With what Vigour they exert themselves! how they refuse no Expence, no Fatigue; and are not you equally concerned? Is not your Liberty equally at Stake, your Property equally invaded, and your Constitution equally good, and worth defending?

As in you, Gentlemen, is vested the Power of chusing Members to represent you in Assembly, and as on the Choice of suitable Members, your own Liberty and Security, with that of your Country, at this Juncture depend, I have therefore addressed myself to you. Forget, I beseech you, private Differences; your Country demands your united Assistance. Too long already has the Defence of your Country been neglected. A small Sum, well laid out, a few Years ago, might have prevented all that some of you now feel, and all you justly fear. Still it is not too late, if you speedily exert yourselves; but remember there is no Time to delay. Another Year will make the Defence of your Country vastly more difficult and costly; and a few Year's Neglect may put it wholly out of your Power. Now is the Time to help yourselves. Your ready Assistance, joined with the rest of the Provinces, will disconcert the Schemes of your Enemies, restore your lost Trade, and prevent the Waste of much Blood and Treasure; embrace therefore the present Opportunity, and if you have any Love for your Country, rouse at length in its Defence, and shew by your present Conduct that you are not unworthy of the Liberty you enjoy.

Yesterday the Captains Mesnard and Stirling arriv'd here from London, both in short Passages, and brought the publick Prints with them to the Ninth of August, from which we have the following Advices, viz.

BREST, July 10.

THE Frigates the Eagle, and the Diana, which lately sail'd from this Port for Louisbourg, carry over M. Rencourt, the new Governor of that Colony, and M. Franquet, one of our best Engineers. The latter is charged to repair the Fortifications of that Place, and to add some new Works thereto, that it may not be in Danger, in a future War, of falling again into the Hands of the English. These two Frigates, immediately after their Arrival at Louisbourg, are to be stationed at the Entrance of the Gulph of St. Laurence, and on the Bank of Newfoundland, to protect the French Vessels employed in the Cod-fishery.

Lisbon, June 25. *The Difficulties which have been reported to subsist between this Court and that of England, concerning the Commerce, are settled to the mutual Satisfaction of both Nations. The Success of this is in a great Measure owing to the prudent Measures taken by Mr. Castres, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Great-Britain. The Dauphin Man of War is sailed with this Account for England. Mr. Crowle, the English Consul, who was to have gone to England on board this Ship, was taken the 22d with an Apoplectic Fit, and died the same Day.*

Madrid, July 9. *The Court has ordered several armed Vessels to sail occasionally from the Ports of this Kingdom for America as Guard de Coasts.*

Paris, July 27. *The Chambers of Inquests and Requests, are ordered to join the Grand Chamber at Soissons, and are from thence to return thither. The Letters Patents are actually under Seal for suppressing the Royal Chamber; but without Prejudice to its Decisions. An Express from Madrid has brought some News of Importance, of which not a Tittle transpires.*

Paris A-la-main, August 2. *Letters de Cachet are every Day dispatching to the several Places where the Parliament has been banished, in order to recal the Members, who are all to reassemble here on the 20th, or, at farthest, on the 25th of this Month.*

LONDON.

August 1. *Yesterday an Express came to the Admiralty-Office, with Advice that the Centaur Man of War is arrived in the Downs from Virginia.*

August 2. *They acknowledge, in Letters from Vienna, that they are informed of the Motions of the Turks towards Bender and Choczim; but at the same Time they affect to be very easy about the Matter, because some Particulars in the Account of these Motions seem to indicate that there is no Occasion to take Umbrage.*

Letters from Genoa of the 8th of July advise, that the Lesser Council has met again, in order to consult about the properest Measures to be taken for keeping in Awe the Inhabitants of San Remo and Campo Freddo, who begin to grow more refractory, since they have Hopes of being supported by the Imperial Court.

Our Correspondent at Paris acquaints us, that the Presidents of the Parliament, and other Members of that respectable Body, have signified to the Towns People, that they should forbear any extraordinary Marks of Joy at their Return, for fear they should be misrepresented.

August 3. *The Garland Man of War, Capt. Arbuthnot, is sailed from Plymouth for Virginia, where she is stationed.*

The Article of Dispute between our East-India Company and that of France, relating to their respective Possessions upon the Coast of Coromandel, has been settled in some late Conferences with M. Duvelaer; in Consequence of which the French are to yield to the English certain Territories, which the King of Golconda had given up to the former; and the English in Return are to give the French certain Districts contiguous to Pondicherry; a Line is to be drawn to separate their respective Territories, and the Conditions settled, with respect to the Neutrality to be observed whenever a War breaks out among the Indian Princes. This is the Account which the foreign Gazettes give of this Negociation.

According to Letters from Genoa, the Algerines no longer pay any Respect to the French Flag, but take all the Vessels that bear it which are in their Power to master.

August 5. The Parliament of Paris have received their Letters de Rappel, and are, by his Majesty's Orders, to assemble at Paris the latter End of this Month.

We learn from Madrid, that the Ships fitting out for the Company of Campeachey and Honduras, at Santander, will not sail this Year; but they are going to equip the four Men of War lately built there, for some Expedition.

August 6. Letters from Madrid bring Advice, that two French Men of War, the Lyon, and the Sage, of 60 Guns each, and two Frigates, the Rose, and the Gracious, of 30 Guns, arrived in the Beginning of last Month at Cadiz from Toulon; but they could not yet tell how long this Squadron might stay there.

August 7. The Two Brothers, Arnot, from Holland for Portsmouth and Philadelphia, was lost on the Overfalls coming out; the Second Mate and 300 Palatine Passengers were drowned, but the Captain and rest of the Crew were taken up by Capt. Harrison, bound for the Coast of Guiney, who took them on board, and landed them at Helvoetsluys, and then proceeded on his Voyage. A Dutchman was in Sight, and tho' sensible of their Distress, kept his Course.

August 8. *His Majesty in Council was on Tuesday pleased to order, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to this Day, should be further prorogued to Tuesday the 22d Day of October next. And that the Convocations of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, which stand prorogued to Friday the 9th Instant, should be further prorogued to Wednesday the 23d of October next.*

It is reported by Persons of Credit, that an Alliance between this Kingdom and Spain has been lately contracted, in regard to Commerce.

Letters from Elsineur, dated the 27th of July, give an Account, that three Days before his Danish Majesty dissolved the Danish West-India Company, by taking the Colony into his own Hands, allowing a free Trade to every Body. The Conditions and Time of taking Place are not yet known.

By the Thomas and Martha, arrived from New-England, we have Advice, that Governor Shirley, with 1100 *Men, is gone from Boston to the Georges and Kennebeck, by the Way of Casco, to observe the Motions of the French. The Chief Discourse in America is, that they apprehend there will be an Indian War.*

We hear that his Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, will shortly embark for England.

Elizabeth Canning, we hear, is embarked on board Capt. Sturtz's Ship for America, and that she is engaged as a Servant in a Dissenter's Family in Pennsylvania.

August 9. *A Jager, with Pickled Herrings for the Society, is expected every Hour from Shetland.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 5.

It is confidently reported, That 200 French Troops, that were on their March from New Orleans to the River Ohio, having committed some Hostilities in the Country of the Twightwees, a large Body of Indians of that Nation, fell upon them, and killed them all on the Spot.

BOSTON, September 16.

About 12 a Clock on Monday last, the Province Sloop, Captain Saunders, with his Excellency Governor Shirley, and a Number of Gentlemen, who attended him on board, arrived in Kingroad, near Castle-William, from Falmouth, in Casco Bay.

Wednesday last his Majesty's Sloop, Baltimore, sailed from this Port for her Station at Cape Fear.

NEW-YORK, September 23.

The Havock done in and about Housack, by the Indians, the latter End of August last, is still continued to be mentioned in the Boston Papers; but as nothing of Moment relative thereto is offered us, more than what we have already given the Publick among our own Domestick Occurrences, for Weeks past, we have omitted useless Repetitions to make Room for Articles of more Importance. The same Papers, however, contain this Particular, That on the 25th or 26th of August, Forty-two or Forty-four Canoes, of Indians with five, six, and seven, in a Canoe, were seen to cross a Lake, with a Design, it was supposed, to make a Descent on the Boston Frontiers.

Most of the Vessels that arrived here last Week suffered more or less in a hard Gale of Wind, or rather Hurricane, which happened on the fourth Instant. Capt. Corne, from Africa, had it for fifteen Hours, very violent, from S. E. to S. W. in which he lost his Bolt-sprit, and one of his Hands; and had not the Gale abated at the Time it did, he must have cut away his Mast, having every Thing in Readiness for that Purpose. Two or three Days after, off of the Capes of Virginia, Capt. Corne met with great Quantities of Lumber, by which he imagined some Vessel must either have been cast away, or had been lightning, in order to keep her from foundering. Capt. Everson, in a Sloop of this Port, who sailed from hence for Coracoa, about a Month since, returned here on Wednesday last, having, in Lat. 36. Lon. 67. on the 4th Instant, and in the same Gale, lost his Jib, all his Water, and every other Thing off his Decks, was hove down on his Beam Ends, and had his Mainsail split very much: He sailed again on Saturday. Capt. Jones, in a Bermudian Sloop, bound here from St. Kitts, says, that the Gale took him in Lat. 34. and having the Misfortune to break his Tiller, the Sloop broached too, lay down for a considerable Time, and would, in all Probability, never have righted again, had not he alone, with an uncommon Resolution, being deserted by all his People, cut away the Mast, by which Means the Deck was freed from the Load of Water that then lay upon it, and the Vessel rose gradually. A few Days after they met with Capt. Miller, in a Schooner from Barbados, bound for New-Brunswick, who spared Captain Jones a few Spars, &c. and having fitted himself up in the best Manner he could, arrived here on Saturday last

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.

ARRIVALS, &c.

At LONDON. The Whitehill, Wall, from Jamaica.

At LIVERPOOL. The Fly, Kelly, from Virginia.

At DOVER. The Princessa, Bowes, from Virginia; and the Gooch, Curling, from Maryland.

At CORK. The Defiance, Curtis, from Boston.

At LISBON. The Sarah and Mima, Nuttle, from Philadelphia.

At NEWFOUNDLAND. The Charming Polly, Morrell, from Philadelphia.

At BARBADOS. The Carpenter, Bowes; and Industry, Sutton, from Ditto.

COWES, July 29. Sailed the Wastell, Lewis, from Hull, for Maryland.

July 31. Came in the Hicks, Gilpin, from Rotterdam, for Virginia.

PLYMOUTH, August 4. Came in the Mesopotamia, Rudge, from Amsterdam for New-York.

DEAL, Aug. 6. Put back, The Union, Troop, for Boston, and past by, The Thomas and Martha, Partridge, from Boston.

The Captains Reeve and Ferguson, for this Port from London may be daily expected, as they sail'd with the two Ships already arriv'd. Captain Mesnard spoke with Captain Reeve, five Weeks ago, about 40 Leagues from the Land's End of England; and with Captain Ferguson the Ninth Instant. The Captains Budden and Wall were to leave London for this Harbour some Time last Month.

Capt. Stirling advises, that the Captains Russell, Spurrier, Bell and Wier, from Holland with Palatines, sail'd in Company with him from Cowes, for this Place; and that in the Channel he spoke with a Pink, also bound here with Palatines.

Yesterday His Majesty's Sloop of War, the Baltimore, arrived here from Boston.

Since our last Capt. Jackson arrived here from Holland with Palatines.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Reading, dated Sept. 20.

"This Morning a melancholy Accident happen'd; a Dutchman carelessly handling a Gun, it went off, and shot a Girl about 13 Years old thro' the Heart, and she instantly expired.---The Bears were never half so numerous as now: You can scarce go a Mile without seeing one. Several of them have been killed near this Town lately, and one was killed at Susquehannah which weighed 500 Weight."

We hear from West-New-Jersey, that one Matthew Wright was robb'd on the Highway there the 18th Instant, of Forty-four Pounds Cash, and Goods, to the Value of Eight Pounds.

Sunday last the Reverend Mr. WHITEFIELD preached here two excellent Charity Sermons; and *One Hundred and Eight five Pounds Sixteen Shillings*, current Money [about £111 Sterling] were collected for the Poor Children in the Academy of this City. *One noble Instance this*, among many, *of the charitable Disposition and great Publick Spiritedness of the Citizens of* Philadelphia! Which it cannot be doubted, will put in Practice the other Methods the Preacher so well recommended of relieving the Poor. His Morning Discourse abounded with fine Characters curiously pourtray'd. His late Sermons have discovered a deep Insight into human Nature and great Skill in moral Penciling; and these, with his Manner of Life, have gain'd him justly the Character of an exemplary Christian, fine Gentleman, and accomplish'd Orator.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Carolina, Stephen Mesnard from London.
---- Alexander, William M'Fun from N. Castle on Delaware.
---- Hamilton-Galley, Archibald M'Ilvaine from Ditto.
---- Adventure, Joseph Jackson from Hamburgh, and Cowes.
---- Peakbay, Walter Stirling from London.
Sloop Increase, Thomas Griffitts from Barbades.
Schooner Dolphin, William Morton from Boston.
Sloop Alethæ, John Pearman from Virgin Islands.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Sally, Charles Dingee for North-Carolina.
Snow Charming Polly, Henry Dunn for Oporto.
Brig Friendship, Thomas Fowle for Jamaica.
---- Fowle, Thomas Newsum for Ditto.
Sloop Rose, John Clark for New-York.
---- Abbey, William Dill for Jamaica.
Ship Ann Galley, William Hamilton for Maryland.
Snow Betsey, Matthew Dresson for Halifax.

CLEARED.

Brig George, Robert Wier to Antigua.
Sloop Catherine, Thomas Smith to Corracoa.
---- Dove, Enoch Howard to Boston.
---- Nancy, Alexander Sage to Antigua.
---- Mary and Ann, Richard Somersal to St. Kitts.
Brig Elizabeth and Mary, Timothy Shehan to Ditto.
Snow George, Joseph Arthur, senior to Barbados.
Ship Molly, William Allison to Antigua.

Best possible image.

Brig Elizabeth & Catherine, Michael Grant to N. York, & London.
Sloop Providence, Joseph Bucklin to Rhode-Island.
---- Sally, Solomon Dill to Antigua.
Brig Sally, Charles Dingee to North-Carolina.
Snow Royal Oak, Francis Peisley to Waterford.

Philadelphia, September 26. 1754.

THE *FREEMEN* of the City and County of *Philadelphia*, are invited to meet this Evening, at Five a Clock, at the *Academy*, to conſult together on the important Subject, *The Preſervation of their Liberties, Country, Fortunes and Families.*

*** Next Week will be publiſhed, POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK, for the Year 1755.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof (Price 9d.)

THE VOTES of the laſt Seſſion of Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania.

Where may be had, the Votes of their four former Seſſions.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office (Price 9d.)

Perſonal Affliction and frequent Reflection upon human Life, of great Uſe to lead MAN to the Remembrance of GOD. A SERMON, preached on Sunday Sept. 1, 1754, in CHRIST-CHURCH, *Philadelphia*; occaſioned by the Death of a beloved PUPIL, who departed this Life Auguſt 28, 1754, in the 16th Year of his Age. By W. SMITH, M. A. Profeſſor of Philoſophy in the Academy of *Philadelphia*.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the German Printing-Office, in Third-ſtreet,

THE German ALMANACK, for the year 1755; likewiſe a ſervant lad's time to be diſpoſed of, who has five years and a half to ſerve, he is a braſs-founder by trade, and underſtands a little of the printing buſineſs; and is ſold for no fault, being unwilling to learn the German language.

*** *The ſubſcriber intends to teach the German language in the evenings, from 7 till 9 a clock, to begin the 5th of October next. Any perſons inclinable to learn, may apply to Anthony Armbruſter, Printer, and know further.*

SAMUEL NEAVE,

INtending to go to England next ſpring, deſires all thoſe that are indebted to him above twelve months, to make ſpeedy payment. He has now by him a large aſſortment of goods, which he will ſell very cheap, viz. Fine, ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloths and drabs, bearſkins, duffils, naps, red and ſcarlet flannels, red ſtriped blankets, fine and middling blankets in pairs, worſted damaſks, camblets, tammies, durants, calimancoes, ſhaloons, rattinets, ozenbrigs, 7 8ths garlix, diapers, gulix hollands, Ruſſia ſheeting linens, canabricks and lawns, in pieces and patches, long lawns, piſtol lawns, bluſh, pink, black and white half yard perſians, buckram, buttons and mohair, 3 qr. 7-8ths, yard, and yard and half wide linen and cotton checks, mens and womens hoſe, ſilk and worſted caps, ſilk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, writing-paper, horſe-whips, beſt king Harry the eighth's cards, coat and breaſt metal buttons, ſleeve-buttons, ink-powder, pins, needles, ſnuff-boxes, ſhoe and knee-buckles, thimbles ſpectacles, awl-blades, ſhoe tacks, ſhoe-hammers and pinchers, ſize-ſticks, ſpoons, ivory dandriff combs, ſealing-wax and wafers, ſilk, cotton and thread laces, ribbons and ſtrets, bobbins, tapes, ribbon, ſprig and ſtriped cotton tapes, white and colour'd threads, garters and bindings, ſewing ſilks, a variety of ſpring and table knives, ſciſſars, braſs ink-pots, braſs compaſs dials, neſts of gilt trunks, braſs and iron candleſticks, coffee-mills, tea-kettles, warming pans, pewter tankards, ſconce and pier plain and gilt looking-gleſſes, box irons, flat-irons, carpenters hammers, gimblets, augers, chiſſels, files, locks, latches, hinges, hobnails, ſprigs, adzes, broad axes, weeding-hoes, hand-ſaws, croſs-cut-ſaws, clout, loop and tuft nails, ſtirrup-irons, ſtirt-buckles, diaper and ſtraining-web, blue and green ſadlers lace, blue, green and ſcarlet fringe, blue and green p'uſh, London Leet, nails, gunpowder, lead, ſwan ſhot, and wool-cards. Alſo a large quantity of choice Madeira wine. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Peak-Bay, Capt. Stirling, from London, and to be ſold cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

JOHN BELL,

At his ſtore, in Water-ſtreet,

A NEAT Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION at Burlington, containing about 200 acres, arable, paſture, meadow and wood land; all, or beſt part of it, within fence, and a large commodious well built brick houſe thereon erected, fronting the river Delaware, with a large garden and out-houſes, very convenient for a gentleman's ſeat, being the ſame wherein Governor Belcher ſome time reſided, lately in poſſeſſion of Iſaac Conarro, and by the ſheriff of Burlington ſold at publick vendue, ſubject to two mortgages. For the price and terms of ſale, enquire of JOSHUA CROSBY, in Philadelphia, or ISAAC CONARRO, on the premiſes.

N. B. The purchaſer may, if deſir'd, have credit for beſt part of the money on the uſual conditions.

Philadelphia, September 26. 1754.

LOST on the 19th inſtant, on the road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, a large pocket book, with a parchment cover, and in it ſome invoices of goods, and two indentures: Likewiſe a number of accounts. Whoever brings it to the New-Printing-Office in Market-ſtreet, *Philadelphia*, ſhall have *Ten Shillings* reward.

This is to give Notice, that

Mr. ELPHINSTONE,

At the widow Roberts's, in Front-ſtreet, next door to William Ball's, Goldſmith,

TEACHES young perſons of both ſexes, of ten years of age and upwards (who never wrote before) to write a good legible hand in five weeks, at one hour per day, at home, or abroad. Likewiſe many grown up people, who wrote ſo indifferently that they could not carry on their buſineſs, without expoſing all their tranſactions to the Inſpection of ſtrangers, have had their hands greatly improved, and brought to a neat regular form, accompanied with a free eaſy air, extremely well adapted to buſineſs. There is a ſpecimen-book to be ſeen at the above place, containing a variety of evident proofs of the great advantages which attend this method above all others that are practiſed either in Great-Britain, or abroad. A vaſt quantity of time is hereby ſaved, people are brought to a hand altogether fit for immediate uſe, and the whole is founded upon principles ſo exact as never to need the leaſt alteration.

For LONDON,

The SHIP
CAROLINA,
Stephen Meſnard,
Commander;
Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to James Pemberton, or ſaid commander.

N. B. She has extraordinary accommodations for Paſſengers.

Germantown, September 26, 1754.

NOtice is hereby given to the creditors of John Kraft Reiſtine, late of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, Tanner, that they bring in their reſpective accounts, duly prov'd, and attend on the 14th day of November next, at 2 a clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Daniel Piſtorious, in Germantown, in order to be inſpected into: And thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid John Kraft Reiſtine, to pay the ſame, on or before the above-mentioned time without fail to the ſubſcribers, who are by order of the juſtices of the court of common-pleas, appointed auditors to examine and ſettle the ſame, where due attendance will be given by *John Johnſon, Derrick Keyſer,* and *Chriſtian Lebman,* auditors.

*** Whoever has loſt a large young red pied milch cow, may enquire of *John Johnſon,* in Germantown. ¶

NOtice is hereby given, that on the 18th inſtant, Matthew Wright, of Bethlehem townſhip, Hunterdon county, in Weſt New-Jerſey, was aſſaulted by two men, on the road that leads from Meſſieurs Allen and Turner's iron-works, and robbed of Forty-four Pounds in caſh, beſides Eight Pounds in goods; one of ſaid fellows is ſuppos'd to be an Iriſhman, who had on a blue waiſtcoat, white cap, half-worn hat, and is a ſhort well-ſet fellow. The other ſuppoſed to be a High-Dutchman, wore a light colour'd cloth coat, and white trowſers, is of a ſwarthy complexion, with long yellow hair; it is probable they will change their apparel. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellows, ſo as they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ⊖ MATTHEW WRIGHT.

To be ſold by

JOHN SIBBALD,

At his houſe, in Second-ſtreet, next door but one to Thomas Stretch, watch-maker,

CHOICE MADEIRA WINE, in Hogſheads and Quarter-caſks. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negro woman, that can waſh, iron and cook extraordinary well, and underſtands all ſorts of houſe work, has had the ſmall-pox, and meaſles; ſhe is ſold for no fault, but want of employment, her miſtreſs being dead. Enquire at the New-Printing Office.

JAMES WAGSTAFFE,

Tin-plate-worker, at the Lamp and Crown, in Second-ſtreet, near the Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

MAKES and ſells all ſorts of tin ware, plain or poliſh'd, wholeſale or retail, at reaſonable rates, money ſcales and weights, tin ditto, with ſeal'd lead weights, braſs and iron wire, lattin braſs, iron plate, hand engines, of braſs or tin, uſeful in watering gardens, whitening of linen, or putting out fires in chimnies; alſo a very good aſſortment of the beſt London hard metal and common pewter, viz. Diſhes, plates, baſons, tankards, quarts, pints, half-pints, gills and half-gills, tea-pots, ſugar diſhes, chocolate baſons, table and tea-ſpoons, and many other ſorts, too tedious to mention.

N. B. He gives ready money for old pewter and lead, or exchanges for new. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Ship Peakbay, Capt. Stirling, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, and Company,

At their Store, in Front-ſtreet, near the Draw-bridge, for ready Money, or ſhort Credit,

BRoadcloths, blankets and rugs, mens and womens worſted ſtockings, bearſkins, green naps, ſtriped linſeys, ſhaloons, bed bunts, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and 6-qr. checks, 3-qr. and 7-8ths bed ticks, ſtriped cotton hollands, died jeans, mens and womens white and died waſh leather gloves, mohair buttons, and mohair, ivory combs, yd. wd. Iriſh linen, princes ditto, yd. wd. and 7-8ths garlix, ozenbrigs, Engliſh ſheetings, ſilk and worſted caps, ſingle and double, cotton romals, canabricks in pieces and patches, clear and long lawns, velvet, cutgees, yd. wd. 5-quarter and 6-qr. muſlins, black gauze lace, half yd. perſians, ribbons, pins, needles, felt hats, tammies, callimancoes, worſted damaſks, fine Bruſſels camblets, edgings and black lace, black gauze handkerchiefs, printed cottons, callicoes and chints, ſilk lungees, bandanoes, linen handkerchiefs, China taffeties, gorgorons, white threads, plain and diaper tapes, twiſt, nonſopretties, cotton binding, cotton laces, gartering, &c. ‡

ALL perſons having any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of George Jones, who formerly kept the ſign of the Black Horſe in Black-Horſe Alley, in this city, are deſir'd to bring in their accounts: And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſir'd to make immediate peyment to JACOB DUCHE, and others, executors to ſaid eſtate. Tbctf.

Philadelphia, September 26. 1754.

RUN away from James Porter, of Weſt-Nantmill, Cheſter county, Blackſmith, on the 19th inſtant, an Engliſh ſervant woman, nam'd Margaret Aſhcroft, about 18 years of age, has a ſcabbed head, is of ſmall ſtature, well ſet, and ſpeaks broad: Had on a coarſe ſhift, a red and white ſtriped petticoat, and coarſe linen cap. She had a ſhift with her beſides the one ſhe wore. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES PORTER, *living near Mr. Dennis Whalen.* ☾

N. B. The aboveſaid ſervant has been begging in Philadelphia, and ſays ſhe has the paſſey.

STolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, near Joppa, on the firſt of Auguſt laſt, A middle ſiz'd ſorrel mare, with a white face, a ſway back, ſprig tail, her mane hangs on the near ſide, branded on the near buttock W T, *and ſhe trots. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Two Piſtoles reward; or if ſecured, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have One Piſtole, paid by me* WALTER TOLLEY.

N. B. The ſame perſon that took the above mare, took a hunting ſaddle away. Whoever brings ſaid ſaddle to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, paid by RICHARD WILLMOTT.

†† *Said Willmott has* 1000 *acres of land to diſpoſe of, and will give an undoubted title to the purchaſer or purchaſers.* ⊕

To be LETT,

A New brick dwelling-houſe, 2 ſtories high, with malt-houſe and brew-houſe, a large garden, and paſture ground, being part of Spring-garden, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, about half a mile from ſaid city; as there is very good water, and ſeveral other good conveniences on the premiſes, they are very commodious for either brewer or tavern-keeper, and will be lett altogether or ſeparately, as may beſt ſuit the Tenant, by RICHARD JARARD, living on the premiſes. *

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

A Fine plantation and tract of land, ſituated in White-Marſh, in the county of Philadelphia, and about 12 miles from the city, containing about 930 acres of land, near 100 thereof choice meadow, Wiſſahickin creek running through the ſame, about 250 acres of arable land, the remainder of ſaid tract well timber'd, with a large new ſtone houſe, well finiſhed; alſo a ſtone bake-houſe, with a large oven, and utenſils for carrying on the biſket-baking; alſo 2 large ſtone barns, one new, a large ſtone ſtable, convenient for two teams of horſes, with a hay-loft over them, and other convenient buildings, all in good repair. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole or any part (as it may be divided into three Plantations, with meadow and water to each) may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the ſaid place. Tbc. 2 Ms. ⁂ PETER ROBESON.

TO be ſold by publick vendue, on Monday, the 7th of October, at Cheſter-Town, on Cheſter River, in Maryland, The brig Prince of Wales, now lying there, being 50 feet keel, 21 feet beam, 9 feet hold, double deck, 3 feet 8 inches between decks, about 11 months old, being well found, with all her rigging, maſts, yards, cables, anchors, boat, &c. An inventory of the ſame may be ſeen at the London Coffee-Houſe, in Philadelphia, and at Capt. James Hopkins's in Cheſter-Town aforeſaid. Alſo to be ſold by ſaid James Hopkins, at the ſame time, A parcel of Weſt-India rum and ſugar, ſalt, dry goods, and ſundry other merchandize, being part of the eſtate of Capt. John Hopkins, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

STolen out of the houſe of Thomas Stackhouſe, living in Wrightstown, Bucks County, A home-made broad-cloth coat, of a ſnuff colour, and lined with a light colour'd calimanco, and has mohair buttons, plain boot cuff, large pockets, one new homeſpun ſhirt, with home made buttons to the neck, a pair of new blue yarn ſtockings, with white at the top and feet, the coat is new. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward; and for the clothes, Twenty Shillings, paid by Thomas Stackhouſe. ‡

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the City and County of Philadelphia,

Gentlemen,

THE Confidence you have been pleaſed to repoſe in me for two Years paſt, in electing me to the important Truſt and Office of Sheriff of this City and County, is ſuch a Mark of your Favour, and good Opinion of my Fidelity, as I cannot but acknowledge with equal Pleaſure and Gratitude; and again requeſt the Favour of your Votes, for the ſame Office, at the next Election, in Behalf of your obliged Friend, SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been appointed by his Honour the GOVERNOR, to ſucceed *Thomas James*, Eſquire, the late Coroner (who has left this County) I now take the Liberty to requeſt the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt for a Continuance in that Office at the enſuing Election, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by, Gentlemen, your moſt humble Servant, THOMAS BOUDE.

To the Freeholders of the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

AS I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Coroner's Office, at the enſuing election, the favour of your votes and intereſt, will very much oblige your humble ſervant,

THOMAS BARTHOLOMEW.

To the Freeholders, and others, electors of the county of Newcaſtle, upon Delaware,

Gentlemen,

AS I purpoſe to be a candidate for the ſheriff's office in ſaid county, at the enſuing election, I take this method (purſuant to a practice in a neighbouring province) to ſollicit your votes at ſaid election for the ſaid office; your favour herein ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by your aſſured friend, and very humble ſervant,

THOMAS M'KEAN.

RUN away on the 25th of laſt month, from Jacobus Hains, at the Mouth of Chriſtine creek, New Caſtle county, An Iriſh ſervant lad, named James M'Laughlin, but it is thought will go by the name of Jeremiah Connor, having a paſs with that name in it, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and has ſhort dark brown hair: Had on, A new linſey woolſey jacket, without buttons, with eyelit-holes made for lacing, tow petticoat trowſers, ſhoes, with ſtrings in them, old felt hat, and old ozenbrigs ſhirt. He has a double tooth in the upper part of his mouth, and ſquints a little in one of his eyes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOBUS HAINS.

Juſt imported from London, in the Ann Galley, capt. Hamilton, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH STEVENS,

At his ſhop, oppoſite the white ſtays, in Arch-ſtreet, the following goods, viz.

GAUZE hats and faſs, cut out with a pen-knife, in the neweſt faſhion; ladies ſtomachers and work bags, embroider'd waiſtcoats, fine India pictures, a check'd cat gut ſuit of lady's linen, a fine ſuit of lady's bloon, a bloon ſuit with ribbons, a bloon ſuit with purple, ditto with blue, a ſuit of fine French gauze, a pair of ruffles and tucker, gauze caps, fine ribbons, gauze ſhades, robings and facings, ſhoes of different ſorts, views of London, Holland, and gentlemens ſeats, prints of Indian chiefs, gold and ſilver lace, and ready made clothes, ſold at reaſonable rates. ¶

JOHN HICKEY,

Late of the city of Dublin Linen-ſtamper and Dyer,

STamps two blues in the ſame manner that it is done in the cities of London and Dublin; dyes thread and cotton for fifteen pence per pound, ſkins or breeches for eighteen pence each; ſcours and cleans clothes for two ſhillings a coat; alſo dyes wool for eightpence per pound, and all ſorts of cloth colours in a reaſonable manner; likewiſe hat linings dy'd and glaiz'd. Said Hickey has alſo provided himſelf with an engine for glaizing chints or calicoes, &c. and engages his work to ſtand good, and wear as well as Engliſh colours, and will oblige his cuſtomers in the moſt expeditious manner.

N. B. Said Hickey lives oppoſite to Mr. Stretch's watch-maker, at the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in Second ſtreet. ⊕

For LISBON,

The SNOW
SUSIE,
JAMES KING Commander;
Will ſail with all poſſible expedition, having great part of her cargoe already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to William Grant, or ſaid maſter on board, at Mr. Buckridge Sims's wharff.

Said Grant has a choice parcel of Fyall wines in pipes and quarter caſks, imported in ſaid ſnow, and in other veſſels; a variety of European and India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, to be ſold cheap for caſh, or ſhort credit. He once more requeſts thoſe that are indebted to him above ſix months, to make ſpeedy payment.

Juſt publiſhed (Price Two Shillings) and to be ſold at Mr. David Chambers's, in Arch-ſtreet, Mr. John Blakeley's, in Market-ſtreet, Mr. William Henry's, in Water-ſtreet, and at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet,

THE Youth's entertaining AMUSEMENT, *or a plain Guide to* PSALMODY; *being a Collection of the moſt uſual and neceſſary Tunes ſung in the Engliſh Proteſtant Congregations in Philadelphia, &c. in two Parts, viz.* TREBLE *and* BASS; *with all proper and neceſſary Rules, adapted to the meaneſt Capacities. By* W. DAWSON, *Writing Maſter and Accomptant, at the Hand and Pen, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

N. B. As ſeveral worthy Gentlemen of this City have, by Subſcription, encourag'd the Publication of this Collection of Tunes, 'tis hop'd it will meet with a general Encouragement, being calculated for the Advantage and pious Recreation of Youth and others.

*** Said Dawſon intends an evening-ſchool by the firſt of October next, where will be taught writing, arithmetick, vulgar and decimal, merchants accompts, navigation, gauging and menſuration, arithmetically and inſtrumentally; with the uſe of Gunter's ſliding-rule, neceſſary for moſt tradeſmen, and others.

Imported in the ship Ann-Galley, from London, and to be sold by

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

At his store in Water-street, on William Fishbourne's wharff, cheap for ready money or short credit,

SUperfine blue, green, scarlet, black and cloth colour'd broadcloths, middling and low priced ditto, and drabs of all colours, ratteens, napp'd and beaver coatings, shag duffils, fearnoughts, blue and red nap'd bays, Yorkshire cloths, half-thicks, swanskin bays, drab kerseys, shaloons, &c. 7-qr. 8-qr. 9-qr. rose blankets, 6 qr. 7-qr. 8-qr. 9-qr. motted, red, green and blue rugs, flour and bed-side carpets, flannels, striped linseys, embossed serges and flannels, cloth colour'd and scarlet womens short cloaks, single, double and fine boil'd camblets, dorsettees, worsted damasks, worsted checks, yard-wide florettas and starrets, single and double calimancoes, flower'd russels, tammies, durants, check camblets, long pile black, green crimson and scarlet hair shag, superfine black cotton velvets, everlastings, alopeens, bombazeens, yard-wide silk checks, worsted and silk stocking breeches, hat-band crapes, black silk alamode, white sarsnet, English persians, black paduasoys, black, blue and white rich sattins, womens black velvets, 3-qrs. 7-8ths, yard and 6 qr. Manchester linen and cotton checks, cloth colour'd pillow fustians, white jeans, superfine half-ells, cotton thicksets, striped cotton hollands, silk and cotton gowns, Scotch linen checks, Edinburghs, dowlas, tweels, silesias, diapers, 6 qr. 7-qr. and 8-qr. table-cloths, a variety of British and Irish white linens and sheeting, handkerchiefs, Scotch nuns thread, from No. 10 to No. 50. sorted, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, best British made sail-cloth, light raven duck, brown and white buckrams, 3 crown fine white flaxen spring linens, boreslaps, German dowlas, brown hollands, garlix, Russia sheeting, tandem, silesias, clouting diapers, fine gulix and bag hollands, pistol lawns, broad and narrow princes white linen, holland whited long lawns, packets of clear lawns, silesia broad lawns, fine flower'd lawns, an assortment of cambricks, single silesias, quarter lawns, a variety of 12 and 18 yard calicoes and chints of the newest patterns, china blue furniture and binding patterns for beds, printed linens, &c. nankeens, striped ginghams, India paduasoys and white sattins, gorgoroons, China taffeties, cloth colour'd and black India persians, bordered and flower'd bandanoes, cotton romals, lungee silk romals, yard, ell and 6-qr. wide muslins, paderborns, &c. a variety of new fashioned printed linen handkerchiefs, sattinet, rosetta, check lutestring, Italian gauze and culgee silk handkerchiefs, mens and womens worsted and thread stockings, pins, gartering, taylors sewing thread, quality binding, cotton laces, narrow and broad pretties, boot strapping, double and single silk caps, silk quality, wig cawls, a variety of new fashioned figur'd ribbons, &c. mens and boys felt hats, mens fine castor and womens Leghorn hats, mens and womens gloves, womens and girls mittens, lindsilk, womens damask shoes (Hose's make) toed clogs, childrens morocco pumps, &c. writing paper, quills, wafers, vermillion, ink-powder, blank books, Highlanders and best Mogull playing cards, &c. long and short tobacco pipes, London single flint, tale wine, wheel button and brandy glasses of several sizes, new fashioned sercheveral snake wine, double flint glasses, half-pint wine and water, moulded water cups and saucers, and free-mason glasses, china ware of several sorts, best bohea and fine hyson teas, nutmegs, mace, cloves, cinnamon, and black pepper, single and double refin'd London loaf sugar, an assortment of pewter, such as plates, porringers, quart and pint pots, basons, milk pots, ink-standishes, soup and tea spoons, &c. best Durham flour of mustard, swan, duck and pidgeon shot, musket and pistol powder, a curious collection of pictures and paintings upon glass, India pieces in sheets, maps, &c. 6, 8, 10 and 20d. nails, a compleat assortment of sadlers wares, cutlary, iron-mongery, ship-chandlery, &c.

N. B. Likewise some likely men servants, of sundry trades, to be disposed of, on board the ship Ann-Galley, at Hamilton's wharff. Enquire of Capt. Hamilton, or the said Alexander Hamilton.

Just imported in the Ann Galley, Capt. Hamilton, from London, and to be sold cheap for ready money, or short credit, by

JOHN WALLACE,

At his store in Chestnut-street, between Second and Front-streets,

SUperfine, middling and coarse broadcloths, in whole pieces or suits, halfthicks, bearskins, freezes, drabs and Devonshire kerseys, worsted and hair shags, red and white flannels, imbossed serges, linseys, broad and narrow shaloons, prunelloes, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 qr. blankets, blue, green and matted rugs, blue and striped duffils, bed-quilts, superfine boiled and common camblets, tabarets, silk and plain camblettees, alopeens, tammies, durants, poplins, single and double worsted damasks, duroys, calimancoes, corded and cross-barr'd stuffs, florettas, culiodines, silk Venetians, fustians, white jeans, silk and hair grazets, womens short cloaks, blush, black, striped and light colour'd persians, black, blue, cloth and light colour'd India and English taffeties, grograms, black velvet, cotton velvet shapes, broad and narrow paduasoy, sattin and taffety ribbons, figur'd ribbons, silk firrets, broad and narrow worsted and silk quality binding, cotton, firret and silk laces, black lace, white edging, white, black, light, cloth and crow colour'd sewing silk, silk, cotton and worsted double and single caps, bobbins, pins, Manchester, Holland, French and diaper tapes, Scotch letter'd scarlet and diaper gartering, nonsopretties, men and womens gloves, Scotch and colour'd threads, men and womens thread, cotton, silk and worsted hose, childrens spotted hose, muffatees, mohair, cord, silk and hair twist, scarf death head buttons, double gilt metal buttons, wire and mould shirt buttons, buckrams, glaiz'd linens, a large assortment of chints and calicoes, bed pattern calicoes, printed cottons, bordered bandanoe and culgee handkerchiefs, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, long, broad, pistol and clear lawns, cambricks in pieces or patches, German and Scotch ozenbrigs, white and brown boreslaps, yd. 3 qr. 7-8ths, and 6 qrs wide checks, Scotch and Irish linens, single and double silesias, yard and 7-8ths wide garlix, bag, gulix, tandem and Scotch hollands, hooping linen, brown linen and holland, dowlas, princes linen, hempen and flaxen Russia linen and diaper, white hessen, white and brown Russia sheeting, Irish sheeting, jaquinet muslin, 6 qr. cossaes, oringals, muslin neck-cloths, cambrick bettelees, English and Scotch sail-duck, mens and boys felt and castor hats, wool-cards, pewter, great variety of pictures painted on glass, maps, writing-paper, stationary and cutlary ware, buckles, sleeve-buttons, diaper and damask table linen in setts, 8 and 10 qr. table-cloths, clouting diaper, Russia huggaback, floor and bed-side carpets, tickings, horse-whips, knit worsted waistcoats and breeches, a curious diagonal mirrour, with pictures suitable for it, and a neat assortment of china, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

To be SOLD, by

EDWARD DOWERS,

At his house in Chestnut-street, between Second and Front-street,

CHOICE muscovado sugar, matts and carpets for floors, sweet oil, olives, capers, and anchovies.

Just imported in the Ann Galley, William Hamilton commander, from London, and to be sold by

JAMES TROTTER,

Very cheap for ready money, or short credit, at his store in Front-street, near Market-street,

OZenbrigs, Irish sheeting, 7 eights and yard wide linen, diaper, tweeling, silesias, dowlas, cambricks, long and clear lawns, Persians, taffeties, bandanoes, romals, felt and castor hats, Leghorn hats, superfine and coarse broadcloths, shaloons, camblets, florettas, striped and plain calimancoes, durants, ruggs, blankets; with a variety of linen and cotton checks, ribbons, womens short cloaks, pewter, &c. and other goods, fit for the season.

Just imported in the Rachel, Capt. Joy, and the Ann Galley, Capt. Hamilton, from London, and to be sold, cheap, by

HILLBORN and JONES,

At their store in Water-street, near Arch-street, and opposite the Jersey Ferry-house,

OZenbrigs, 7-eights dowlas, 3-qr. and 7-eights garlix, princes linen, 10 qr. & 11 nail, 3-qr. and 7-8ths linen checks, 3-qr. 7-eights, yard-wide, yard and 3-eights and 6-qr. cotton ditto, 7-eights and yard-wide Irish linen, fine Irish sheeting, pistol lawns, single and double silesias, kentings, yard-wide clear lawns, in pieces and patches, cambricks, in pieces and patches, napkening diaper and damask, clouting diaper, 6-qr. and 8-qr. diaper table-cloths, 8-qr. and 9-qr. damask ditto, starrets, narrow hollands, striped cotton hollands, cotton gown patterns, ermitted and sattin striped ditto, silk and cotton, and striped and plain, munee ditto, silk gingham, white India jeans, dy'd jeans, pillow fustian, figur'd diaper, velvet shapes, Nuns and Scots threads, brown and colour'd ditto, calicoes, bed-pattern ditto, culgee handkerchiefs, new romals, sectersoy do. bordered and spotted bandanoes, lungee romals, barnagon ditto, Scots linen handkerchiefs, silk and cotton, and cotton romals, half yard and ell-wide persians, China and English black taffeties, grograms, silk caps, camblettees, plain and striped camblets, worsted damask, corded and Venetian poplins, misinets, calimancoes, check'd barley corns, durants, tammies, shaloons, buttons and mohair, mens and womens wove and knit worsted hose, knit patterns for waistcoats and breeches, buckrams, mens and womens white and colour'd gloves, shirt buttons, silk ferrit, cotton and thread laces, 4d and 6d ferrits, black ribbons, nonsopretties, mens cotton caps, cotton and linen tapes, cloth, light, crow colour'd, and white sewing silk, spelling books, ink-powder, pins, needles, snuff and tobacco boxes, pocket books, sealing wax, wafers, writing paper, mens and womens thimbles, coat and waistcoat buttons, sleeve buttons, knee and shoe buckles, horn and ivory combs, knitting needles, pewter tea-pots, hard and common pewter, writing slates and pencils, flour of mustard, Hungary water, setts of desk furniture compleat, boxes of single flint glass, frying pans, 10 & 20d. nails, stock locks, brass, nob'd and drawback locks, rimmed and plate closet locks, chest, box and drawer locks, black, splinter and brass pad-locks, H, and HL hinges, chisels and gouges, iron compasses, steel-point ditto, hand vizes, box rules, gimblets, tap-borers, bright and black augers, wood screws, clout and trunk nails, sprigs, carpenters and shoemakers hammers, pinchers, brass and iron ferril awl hafts, awl blades, jacks, masheen table knives and forks, pistol cap'd and cutteau knives, pen-knives, shears, sciffars, razors, brass and leather ink-pots, brass curtain rings, files and rasps of sundry sorts, box-irons, fish-hooks, fishing lines, iron and brass ball candlesticks, wool-cards, sadlery, allom, brimstone, Spanish white pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, mace, silver watches, and sundry other things. tbctf.

Just imported from London, in the Ann Galley, William Hamilton commander, and to be sold for ready money, or short credit, by

JAMES YOUNG,

At his store in Water-street, under Mr. Charles Stedman's house,

A NEAT assortment of European and India goods, consisting of calicoes, chints, muslins, cambricks, long lawns, clear lawns in pieces and patches, all sorts of German linens, Russia sheeting, clouting diaper, damask clouting, tablecloths of all sorts, variety of Manchester cotton and linen checks, Scots checks, bed-ticks, canvas and ozenbrigs, China taffeties, Persians, silk and linen handkerchiefs, sewing silk, middling and coarse broadcloths, worsted damasks, shaloons, tammies, durants, camblets, men and womens worsted cotton and thread stockings, men and womens lambskin gloves and mitts, ditto kid, and other haberdashery, blankets and rugs, and other sorts of goods, proper for the season, good bohea tea, pepper, &c.

Imported in the last Ships from London and Bristol, and to be sold by

JOHN TAYLOR,

At his store in Water-street, opposite Carpenter's Wharff,

OZNABRIGS, brown and white buckrams, princes linens, calicoes, addaties, cossaes, mulmuls, English and India black taffeties, ditto striped and colours, cotton romals, seckersoys, new silk romals, lungee romals, spotted and flower'd borderd bandanoes, 3 quarter and 7 eight wide China handkerchiefs, India damasks, tapsels, cherryderries, dysocksoys, nillaes, sosees, Persians, fring'd diaper table-cloths, 8 quarter and 10 quarter damask ditto, pistol and long lawns, cambricks in pieces and patches, ferrets, galoons, silk laces, bobbins, diaper and Holland tapes, nonsopretties, white alopeens for linings, superfine black and scarlet worsted and silk patterns for breeches, Holman's ink powder, Scotch threads, figur'd ribbons, black, blue, scarlet, pink and cloth colour'd paduasoy and double taffety ditto, white sattin ditto, cloth, crow, and light colour'd best baladine sewing silk, single and double silk caps, dandrif combs, pins, best Weston's Scotch snuff, rappee ditto, colour'd threads, poplins, broad and narrow quality bindings, garterings, writing-paper, Devonshire kerseys, striped duffields, pennistones, green, blue and spotted ruggs, bed ticken, German serges, broad and narrow, blue, brown, drab, olive and grey shalloons, superfine antiloons, long ells, camblets, camblettees, scarlet flannels, imboss'd serges, blue, green, black, and scarlet durants, ditto calimancoes, tammies, best death head buttons and twist to ditto, superfine black, blue, claret, snuff colour'd and drab Spanish broadcloths, blue and red half thicks, worsted damasks, starrets, anvils, Vizes, beak-irons, pistol cap knives, flag, seal and other penknives, flat, half round, 3 square, cant, and 4 square bastard and common cut files, socket, scribing and heading chisels for carpenters, short and long formers, paring and mortoise chisels for Joiners, engrav'd and plain fenc'd pan gun locks, tapborers, HV gimblets, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 inch HL hinges, sledges and hammers, horse traces, back bands, China dishes, plates, enamell'd tea and coffee cups and saucers, bowls, &c. &c. &c.

Lately imported from London, and to be sold by

JONATHAN and JOHN MIFFLIN.

At their store, next the Draw-bridge, and opposite Hamilton's wharff,

BEst English duck, No. 1 to 10, Russia ditto, ozenbrigs, sheeting linen, a neat assortment of 3 qr. and 7-8ths garlix, Irish linen, dowlas, princes linen, calicoes, printed linen, 7-8ths, yard wide, and 6 qr. cotton and linen check, cambrick handkerchiefs, worsted damask, calimancoes, cross-bar'd stuff, shaloons, tammies, men and womens hose, Flanders bed-ticks, bed-bunts, best Weston's snuff, Scots ditto in bladders, Hose's best shoes in trunks, best China taffeties, pins, needles, pewter, corks, rugs and blankets, cloves, mace, cinnamon, and nutmegs, green and bohea tea, pepper, coffee, chocolate, and ginger, 8, 10, 12, and 20d. nails, best London steel, bar iron, iron pots and skillets. Likewise wine, rum, sugar, melasses, pork, beef and mackrel, fine and coarse salt, London double and single refin'd loaf sugar, flour, Indian-corn, grind-stones, and chalk in hogsheads. Tbctf.

N. B. All persons indebted to said Mifflins above six months, are desired to make speedy payment, or they may expect immediate trouble, without further notice.

To be sold at publick vendue, at the London Coffee-house, on Tuesday, the first of October next,

TWO tenements, one of brick, the other of wood, and lot of land, on the south-side of Cedar-street, being the South-street in Philadelphia; in breadth on said street 50 feet, and at the south end 70 feet; and in depth 300 feet; with a wooden kitchen, an excellent well, extraordinary pleasant peach and other fruit trees, delightfully situated for pleasure, and commodious for a butcher or dairy-man; subject to a rent of thirty shillings sterling per annum. The sale to begin exactly at four in the afternoon, by Henry Dalton, now in the possession of the premises. ⊕

RUN away from Robert Bradshaw, of Derry township, in Lancaster county, on the 18th of July last, a servant woman, nam'd Mary Smith, between 17 and 18 years of age, and big with child, when she absented herself from said Bradshaw. It is supposed she will change her name; she is a bold looking girl, of a brown complexion: Had on when she went away, a blue calimancoe gown, the body lin'd with linen, a black quilted serge petticoat, a blue and white linsey bed gown, and a blue and white silk handkerchief. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures her in any goal, so as her master may have her again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

ROBERT BRADSHAW.

N. B. She is this country born.

STRAY'D from the Commons of Philadelphia, the fifth of July last, from Rudolph Fiell, living on George Emlen's place, near George Harkness's tavern, a browniish colour'd cow, with a white spot on her near shoulder, one on her near side, and one on the near flank; she has likewise a white spot on her off side, and one on her off flank, with many other white marks. Whoever takes up and secures said cow, so as her owner may have her again, shall have Ten Shillings reward, paid by me

RUDOLPH FIELL. ✠

A LIKELY handy English servant man's time, who has between three and four years to serve, and is a cutler by trade, fit for town or country business, to be disposed off by Thomas Byles, in Market-street; who has a large variety of new pewter to sell, and buys old pewter.

WILLIAM SANDWITH

IS removed from his house in Chestnut-street, to the south-side of Arch street, within three or four doors from the corner of Front-street, next door to William Parr; where he continues to sell soap and candles as usual, by wholesale or retail.

N. B. Also to be sold by said Sandwith, an assortment of stock locks, chamber and closet locks, and padlocks; with sundry sorts of hinges, woolcombs, parchment by the roll, or in smaller parcels, and Muscovado sugar, cheap for ready money or short credit. ¶

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situated on Oldman's Creek, in the township of Greenwich, Gloucester county, in New-Jersey, containing 124 acres of land, 30 acres of which clear'd, and 45 acres of meadow, within a bank of about 35 perches, 20 acres of it fit for mowing. There is a dwelling-house and barn on said place, and a good young orchard. Enquire of James Talman in Market-street Philadelphia, or William Heford, on the premises. ⊕

RUN away on the 28th of August last, from John Forest, living in West township, Chester county, an Irish servant man, nam'd Hugh Morgan, about 22 years of age, well set, stoop shoulder'd, 5 feet 6 inches high, speaks good English: Had on and took with him, a whitish colour'd thick cloth jacket, flaxen shirt, fill'd with tow, half soal'd shoes, new pumps, light blue worsted stockings, flaxen shirt, half white, check trowsers, and old felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN FOREST.

N. B. Said servant is a weaver by trade, and it is supposed he will follow that business. It is probable he may change his name to John Peak, as he stole an indenture from a person of that name, who serv'd his time to a weaver in the same county. ⊕

Masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

RUN away on the 3d instant, from Lawrence Howard, of Springfield, in Chester county, an Irish servant man, named Patrick Hanes, but may change his name, about five feet six inches high, of a fresh complexion, has but few marks of the small-pox, talks with the brogue, and has his hair cut off: Had on when he went away, an old browniish coat, with a cape to it, and a light-ish cambet jacket, with homespun lining, and a pair of fustian breeches, two pair of coarse ozenbrigs trowsers, two ozenbrig shirts, a pair of good shoes, and a half worn beaver hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

LAWRENCE HOWARD. ¶

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

For NORTH-CAROLINA directly,

The Brigantine

SALLY,

CHARLES DINGEE, Master:

Will sail in two weeks. For freight or passage, apply to Francis Holton, living near the *Swedish* Church, or to said master on board at Wharton's Wharff. ✠

To be LETT, for five years,

A PLANTATION, in Newtown township, Gloucester county, containing between four and five hundred acres of land; about sixty whereof good mowing meadow; and 100 acres more of good clay land, fit for wheat, clear'd. There is a good brick dwelling-house and kitchen on the place, also a good barn, stable, and a large cow-house, fram'd and shingled. It is very convenient for Philadelphia market, being on Newtown Creek, and five miles from the city. There is likewise a good orchard, of about eight acres, on it; a good draw-well close by the house; and in general the land well water'd and timber'd, and under good fence. For the terms, apply to Hannah and Jacob Albertson, executors to the estate of the late William Albertson deceased.

N. B. A parcel of mares and colts to be disposed of any time this Fall by said Hannah Albertson. ⊕

JOHN BAYLY,

Of Philadelphia, Goldsmith, being about to go to London in a short time,

DESIRES all persons that are indebted to him speedily to pay the same: And those who have demands against him, to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid.

N. B. Said Bayly has two good saddle or chair horses to dispose of, and will give twelve months credit, if requir'd, for the same.

Imported in the Ann Galley from London, and to be sold by

WILLIAM CHANCELLOR,

At the sign of the Pestle and Mortar, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting-house, in Market-street (where practitioners in town and country may be supplied at a reasonable rate)

A VERY large assortment of drugs and medicines; likewise Bostock's and Godfrey's cordial, Bateman's drops, Daffy's and Stoughton's elixir, Turlington's balsam, British oil, and genuine Florence oil, in flasks; Hungary and lavender water, sago, spunge, lacquer and varnish, brimstone in rolls and flour, best Jesuits bark, shavings of hartshorn, nipple glasses, tinfoil, apothecaries scales and weights, pipes, double white flint bottles, from two quarts to ounces, with ground stoppers, ointment, syrup, and pill pots, and vial corks, pill boxes, gallipots, &c.

N. B. Masters of vessels, not carrying surgeons, may be supplied with a medicine box, and proper directions.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe woman; she can wash, iron and cook, and do house-work very well. Enquire at the New-Printing

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[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

Best possible image.